

HOPE (ARK) STAR, Printed by Great

Winning Displays at Third District Show

ARE YOUR FOODS
IN BALANCE?

— Delores McBride photos with Star camera

Hempstead County Extension balanced as four tires with each not enough milk group, not enough ton Mullins planned and prepared exhibit.

being of equal importance. Car at left shows results of a typical unbalanced diet of too many fruits and vegetables, and too many extras.

Mrs. Ivan Bright, Mrs. Howard Underwood, and Mrs. Wil-

The exhibit won second at the 4-States Fair in Texarkana.

Hot Springs County Extension Homemakers

IT'S TIME TO

DISCOVER ARKANSAS

Hot Spring County Extension Homemakers won second at the District Livestock Show with a descriptive booth of Arkansas.

Lafayette County Extension Homemakers

DON'T BE
A SUCKER

Read the tips
for buying home furnishings

Third place was won by Lafayette County Extension Homemakers exhibit on tips for buying home furnishings.

FUEL ADDED (from page one)

violating "clearly defined legal mandates."

"Sixty-five lawyers are wrong, I guess," Leonard said, because I think I have set out . . . what the civil rights enforcement policy of this division is going to be."

Leonard would not explain why Greenberg was singled out when 98 per cent of his division had joined in the protest against himself, President Nixon and Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell.

But the young lawyer, a 1966 Harvard law school graduate who joined the division in 1967, had angered Leonard Sept. 10 when he told the U.S. 8th Court of Appeals in St. Louis he disagreed with a desegregation decision granted 33 Mississippi school districts.

At that time, Greenberg was arguing that an Arkansas district should not be given more time to integrate. The judges asked him why then the Arkans-

s school system should not get a postponement when the government had proposed more time in Mississippi. Leonard, responding to the protest statement from his dissident attorneys, told them he would not be embarrassed by asking for court-ordered postponement of desegregation in future cases.

This policy was branded a major retreat by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, but Mitchell and Leonard said their critics did now know the facts in the various cases.

Semifinalists for Fair Queen

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Brenda Clark of Stamps and Judy Gibbs of Sims (Montgomery County) were named semifinalists Tuesday in the Arkansas Fair Queen contest. The contest is being held in conjunction with the Arkansas Livestock Exposition.

LABOR MEET (from page one)

ization set up to raid and otherwise compete with AFL-CIO unions.

The proposed dues increase from 7 cents per member per month to 10 cents will add \$4.6 million to AFL-CIO income, bringing it to about \$15.6 million a year.

The money is used for the federation's programs to organize new workers, lobby in Congress and conduct other business of the nation's labor movement.

In addition to offsetting the loss of auto worker dues, the AFL-CIO needs more money to operate its recently created labor studies center in Washington to train union officials in modern problems facing the labor movement.

In other action, the AFL-CIO executive council urged President Nixon to work to wipe out racial discrimination and segregation in the nation.

Weekly Deaths in Combat Show New Low

SAIGON (AP) — American battle deaths in the Vietnam war dropped last week to their lowest total in more than two years, the U.S. Command said today.

It reported 95 Americans were killed in action in the seven-day period ending at midnight Saturday, the lowest weekly toll since the week of Aug. 12, 1967.

The toll was only one less than the death toll for the week ending last Aug. 9.

Last week's toll declined from 135 reported killed in the previous week, representing the comparative lull that has settled over South Vietnam's battle-field.

While the number of Americans killed decreased, the toll among South Vietnamese personnel went up. Government spokesmen said 308 were killed last week compared to 297 the previous week.

SW District Medical Group Formed

LITTLE ROCK — Membership on the South West District Advisory Committee of the Arkansas Regional Medical Program recently was announced by Dr. Roger B. Bost, ARMP coordinator.

James D. Armstrong, M. D., of Ashdown was elected chairman of the South West District Advisory Committee.

Other committee members are: Betty Lowe, M. D., and John A. Chisholm, Jr., Texarkana; Don Phillips and John W. Balay, M. D., Arkadelphia; Arthur Stretch and Forney G. Holt, M.D., Hope; Mrs. Max Kitchen, Emmet; Mrs. Delphine Lester, Lewisville, and Dan Clark, Nashville.

The Arkansas Regional Medical Program is aimed at fighting heart disease, cancer, stroke and related diseases by coordinating and strengthening existing health resources and efforts, and by developing a system of continuing education for the practicing health professions.

The district advisory committees exist to give persons from all geographic areas of the state a voice in ARMP activities. The committees will review with other ARMP committees any project originating in their district. In addition, the committee will insure that all local health resources are utilized in the support of proposed projects.

The South West district is composed of Sevier, Howard, Pike, Montgomery, Clark, Nevada, Hempstead, Little River, Miller and Lafayette counties.

Clear Skies Expected for Arkansas

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Clear to partly cloudy skies will be the rule for Arkansas weather with rain not expected before the weekend or early next week, according to the U.S. Weather Bureau.

A weak high pressure ridge over Arkansas is just strong enough to hold moist air off of the state.

A tropical disturbance forming in the Gulf could bring rain to the state; however it is still too far away to tell.

Overnight lows in Arkansas included 64 at Fayetteville, 59 at Harrison, 56 at Jonesboro, 55 at Pine Bluff and Little Rock, 57 at Memphis, 64 at Texarkana, 53 at El Dorado and 56 at Blytheville.

No rainfall was reported for the 24-hour period ending at 7 a.m. today.

SOME GOPS (from page one)

ate Republicans were anxious to see the appointment of Hayworth, now chief judge of the 4th U.S. Court of Appeals, withdrawn.

The only Negro senator, Massachusetts Republican Edward W. Brooke, Wednesday released a letter he had written to Nixon urging the President to withdraw the nomination or face an "embarrassingly" close vote and possibly even defeat.

Brooke became the first Republican senator to publicly urge withdrawal of the name and the first senator of either party to actually predict the nomination might be defeated.

Brooke declined to say how many committed anti-Hayworth votes he came up within his own nose count.

But he said he had found a substantial number of Republicans willing to break with tradition and go against their President.

"It's more than any five or six, I'll tell you that," he said.

An aide to Brooke put the total somewhat higher, saying "more than 10, or enough of a trend so the vote could be very substantial."

It was understood that Brooke acted without consulting the Senate Republican leadership and had hoped to jar some colleagues, who have been privately critical, into taking a public stand.

One that spoke up right away, was New York's Charles Goodell, currently the Senate GOP's leading maverick.

"A bold and courageous move," said Goodell who stopped short of seconding the call for withdrawal or even pledging his own vote against Hayworth.

There was no immediate comment from the White House on the Griffin report or the Brooke letter.

Spokesmen said 308 were killed last week compared to 297 the previous week.

Weather Experiment Sta- tion report for 24 hours ending at 7 a.m. Thursday, High 58, Low 53

Forecast

ARKANSAS — Clear to partly cloudy with little change in temperatures through Friday. Slight chance of thundershowers near northern border early this morning. High today 80s to low 90s. Low tonight mid 50s to mid 60s.

Weather Elsewhere

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

High Low

Albany, cloudy 73 46

Albuquerque, clear 84 47

Atlanta, rain 69 66

Bismarck, cloudy 72 36

Boise, clear 71 44

Boston, fog 71 53

Buffalo, rain 72 60

Charlotte, rain 73 68

Chicago, cloudy 86 66

Cincinnati, cloudy 84 59

Cleveland, rain 78 59

Denver, clear 75 42

Des Moines, fog 80 56

Detroit, cloudy 77 63

Fairbanks, cloudy 48 30

Fort Worth, clear 91 68

Helena, cloudy 62 45

Honolulu, clear M M

Indianapolis, rain 77 59

Jacksonville, cloudy 80 73

Juneau, rain 52 40

Kansas City, clear 89 61

Los Angeles, cloudy 88 65

Louisville, cloudy 79 62

Memphis, clear 68 55

Miami, rain 87 76

Milwaukee, cloudy 82 56

Mpls., St. Paul, cloudy 75 44

New Orleans, clear 79 53

New York, cloudy 76 62

Oklahoma City, clear 86 57

Omaha, clear 80 49

Philadelphia, cloudy 76 543

Phoenix, clear 98 69

Pittsburgh, rain 77 56

Portland, Me., clear 67 46

Portland, Ore., cloudy 65 51

Rapid City, clear 71 43

Richmond, rain 77 65

St. Louis, cloudy 82 57

Salt Lake City, rain 78 60

San Fran., clear 67 54

Seattle, cloudy 61 49

Tampa, cloudy 86 77

Washington, rain 79 62

Winnipeg, cloudy 50 38

M—Missing; T—Trace

Resor Action Pleases the Green Berets

NEW YORK (AP) — An attorney in the Green Beret case said today that seven of the men involved are "very dissatisfied"

with the statement by Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor in dropping the murder charges against them.

Henry D. Rothblatt of New York said the Green Berets feel they are still tainted with an "implication of guilt" in the alleged slayings of a Vietnamese civilian, reputed double agent and that Resor should have stated that "there was a complete lack of evidence and that these men had committed no crime."

"Instead," Rothblatt said, "he made the unfair statement that the Army dropped the charges only because the CIA would not testify."

"We will try to clear this up before the court of public opinion," he said.

Rothblatt made his comments to newsmen at Kennedy Airport after returning from Vietnam via California, where he met seven of the returning Green Berets Wednesday. The men have gone on 30-day leaves.

The attorney told newsmen in California that the eighth man, Sgt. 1.C. Alvin L. Smith, Naples, Fla., had gone to top Army authorities with the story of the alleged killing. Smith took a separate flight home.

"Smith was afraid the others were going to knock him off," Rothblatt said.

When Smith arrived at Travis Air Force Base, he responded "that's not true" when asked about reports he had been willing to testify against the others.

Asked whether he had evidence that could have been used against the others, Smith said: "I believe the others thought I did."

He said he did not travel separately because of any division between himself and the others, but because he was delayed by a 3½-hour conference with his attorney.

On Jan. 21, 1965, Indonesia formally withdrew from the United Nations, becoming the first nation ever to do so.

Thursday, October 2, 1969
Patmos Baptist Church Pastor

The Rev. Jesse White will serve as full time pastor for the Patmos Baptist Church the rest of 1969 and in 1970. He will preach weekly except every 5th Sunday.

Services will be held at 10 a.m. each week. All members and visitors are urged to attend.

NONCOM GRAFT
(from page one)

operation of the servicemen's clubs in Germany.

Ft. Benning's NCO clubs were brought into the Inquiry Wednesday when Ribicoff said many of the sergeants allegedly involved in skimming profits from overseas clubs had managed to be transferred to the Georgia base.

Ribicoff said a small clique of sergeants whom he said used their stripes as camouflage for raids on club funds—perfected a system of controlling their transfers from base to base.

Thus, he said, members of the group—one witness has called them criminal conspirators—were always transferred to the same base at about the same time—first from Germany to Vietnam and then to Ft. Benning.

The senators also were told Wednesday protective payoffs siphoned from money stolen from slot machines were spread over the upper echelons of the 24th Infantry division in Germany—including the office of its commanding general, Maj. Gen. William A. Cunningham III.

Another witness said Cunningham vetoed all requests for an expanded investigation into the thefts—estimated to total more than \$1 million for a four year period.

Cunningham, however, denied he failed to take steps to halt any thefts.

"There was always mismanagement but I can assure you every action was taken care of properly at the time," Cunningham said in Gainesville, Fla.

Ribicoff said Wednesday he has ordered that hearing transcripts be sent to Cunningham and all other persons cited in testimony. He said the general would be permitted to testify

Thursday, October 2, 1969

SOCIETY

Phone 777-3431 Between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Calendar of Events

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2

Perrytown Extension Home-makers Club will meet at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, October 2 at the home of Mrs. Tammy Daniel.

Chapter 328, Order of the Eastern Star, will meet at 8 p.m. Thursday, October 2 at the Masonic Hall. There will be an election of officers, and all members are urged to be present.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3

The Rose Garden Club will meet Friday, October 3 at 2 p.m. in the home of Mrs. W.C. Bramlett with Mrs. Charles Stone, co-hostess.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4

The Two-by-Two Class of First United Methodist Church will have a party Saturday night, Oct. 4, starting at 6:30 p.m. in the recreational center of the Housing Authority on Texas street. The class will furnish the meat, bread and drinks. Members and their guests are asked to bring a pot luck supper.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6

The Women's Society of Christian service of the First United Methodist Church will have the general meeting on Monday, October 6 at 2 p.m.

The W.M.S. of the First Baptist Church will meet Monday, October 6, at 12 o'clock for a covered dish luncheon. The general missionary program will follow at 1 p.m. Mrs. Lester Sitzes, president, will meet with the executive committee at 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7

The Women's Council of the First Presbyterian Church will meet in the Chapel Tuesday morning October 7, at 10:00 a.m. All members are urged to be present.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8

The John Cain Chapter, DAR, will meet Wednesday, October 8 at 12 noon at the Town and Country Hostesses: Mrs. Richards Howard, Mrs. Gaylord Solomon, and Mrs. Floyd Monzingo.

BRIDGE CLUB MEETS

Fall flowers were seen at the home of Mrs. Syd McMath on September 30, when she entertained her Tuesday Bridge Club. Mrs. E.J. Whitman was high scorer for the afternoon, and in addition to the club members Mrs. Thomas Hays was also a guest.

During the games at two tables, the players were served assorted snacks with coffee or cold drinks.

PACK 92 MEETS

Pack 92 Brookwood School met at the Patton home Tuesday night for their space derby. The boys had received kits from which to design their own rocket ship to be raced on guide lines. There

Saenger THEATRE

Tonite Adults Only

"The Killing of Sister George"

CPC Metrocolor®

Friday-Saturday

A FLEA IN HER EAR

SMA

His name is "CAT" and his credo is short and sweet!

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL

Presents

An Associate

And

A Production

of

David O. Selznick

Produced by

Clark Gable

Vivien Leigh

Leslie Howard

Olivia de Havilland

Color

MGM

DIXIE Drive-In Theatre

STARTS FRIDAY For 1 Week Last Showing Before It Goes Out Of Release-



"GONE WITH THE WIND"

CLARK GABLE VIVIEN LEIGH LESLIE HOWARD OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND



Knits take you fashionably through the seasons. Multicolored stripes provide decided flair to this knit woolen dress (left) which can be worn for autumn and winter. Knit pantsuit (right) features the new tunic look in such colors as charcoal, macaroon and Napoleon blue. These designs are from the autumn and winter collection of Dalton of America.

HELEN HELP US!

by Helen Bottel

HOW TO MAKE PARENTS THINK THE WORSE IS NOT SO BAD (REPEAT)

Dear Helen: About a year ago you printed a letter from a college student who used the "Teenology" approach you mentioned in your book, "To Teens With Love", which I just finished reading. (Like it!)

Now that I am away at college, I'm sure the gals in my dorm would get a great charge out of it. Would you please repeat?—NANCY

Dear Nancy: Gladly, for two reasons: I've had many requests for this repeat; and an evil-mean-and-nasty flu bug has disconnected my brain. I suffer, I can't think, so I shall copy this column and stumble into bed. Thanks for asking!

LETTER HOME

Dear Mother and Dad: It has now been three months since I left for college. I have been remiss in writing so I will bring you up to date. Before you read on, please sit down. Okay?

I am getting along pretty well now. The skull fracture and concussion I got when I jumped out of the dormitory window when it caught fire are pretty well healed. I can see almost normally and only get those sick headaches once a day.

Fortunately, the fire in the dorm and my jump were witnessed by a gas station attendant near by, and he called the fire department. He also visited me at the hospital, and since I had nowhere to live he invited me to share his basement room.

He is a very fine boy and we are planning to get married. We haven't set the exact date, but it will be before my pregnancy begins to show.

I know how much you are looking forward to being grandparents and I am sure you will give the baby the same love and devotion you gave me. The reason for the delay in our marriage is that my boy friend has some minor infection which prevents us from passing our pre-marital blood tests, and I carelessly caught it from him. This will soon clear up with penicillin injections we are taking.

I know you will welcome him into our family with open arms. He is kind, though not well educated. Although he is of a different race and religion, I'm sure your off-expressed tolerance will not permit you to care that his skin is somewhat darker than ours.

Now that I have brought you up to date, I want to tell you there was no dormitory fire, I was not injured, I am not pregnant, engaged, or suffering from an unmentionable disease.

However, I AM getting a "D" in History and an "F" in Science—and I wanted you to see those marks in the proper perspective.—Your loving daughter,

—MARY

PERSONAL TO THE PERSON

FROM XENIA, OHIO, WHO HAS

SENT ME THREE GUSHY

BIRTHDAY CARDS, ALL SIGN-

ED "W.H.Y."—How come? I'm

a Pisces—H.

LAST CALL FOR "WHAT IS

A BOY FRIEND?" and "WHAT

IS A GIRL FRIEND?" Send a

long, stamped self-addressed envelope to Helen, Bottel, care of this newspaper.

HOPE (ARK) STAR, Printed by Offset

Results of County ASC Election

Results of the September 19 election of ASC community committees for the communities of A & B — Springhill & Patmos, C & H — Shovet Springs & Deahn, D — Hope, E & F — Fulton & Cross Roads, G & K — Washington & Ozan, I — Blevins & Sweet Home, and J & L — McCaskill & Bingen were announced Wednesday by Ralph Montgomery, Chairman, Hempstead County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

The election was held by mail, and ballots were tabulated publicly by the incumbent ASC county committee at the County ASCS Office.

Farmers elected to the committee include:

Springhill — Patmos Community: Brooks Collins, Chairman; T.L. Brint, Vice Chairman; T.B. Bobo, Regular Member; W.Y. Jackson, First Alternate; Marion Morris, Second Alternate;

Shover Springs — Deahn Community: J.C. Burke, Chairman; Jim Faulkner, Vice Chairman; John C. Lloyd, Regular Member; Roy B. Roberts, First Alternate; E.E. Avery, Second Alternate;

Hope Community: W.J. Schooley, Chairman; Autrey Wilson, Vice Chairman; Charles W. Key, Sr., Regular Member; Calvin Hare, First Alternate; Thomas D. Montgomery, Second Alternate;

Fulton — Cross Roads Community: Wade Gilbert, Chairman; R.E. Lively, Vice Chairman; Johnnie Thompson, Regular Member; H.R. Raley, First Alternate; W.F. Lively, Second Alternate;

Washington — Ozan Community: Moss Rowe, Chairman; W. Joel Green, Vice Chairman; Rush Jones, Regular Member; R.J. Hill, First Alternate; B.C. Webb, Second Alternate;

Blevins — Sweet Home Community: Sanford Bonds, Chairman; Carl A. Brown, Vice Chairman; Guy Lee, Regular Member; James M. Walker, First Alternate; Dallas Hugg, Second Alternate;

McCaskill — Bingen Community: H.E. Erwin, Chairman; Clyde Owens, Vice Chairman; Dutch Walters, Regular Member; Felix U. Falherty, First Alternate; Clarence Sweat, Second Alternate;

The ASC community committee chairman, vice chairman, and third regular member automatically become delegates to the county convention, where farmers are elected to fill vacancies on the ASC county committee. The alternate committee members become alternate delegates to the convention. The county convention will be held at the Conference Room, Federal Building, December 2, 1969 at 10:00 a.m. After the county committee members are elected, the delegates determine which of the regular committee members will serve as the committee chairman and vice chairman for the coming year.

ASC county and community farmer committees are in charge of local administration of such national programs as the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Cropland Adjustment Program, the feed grain program, the wheat program, the upland cotton diversion program, the national wool program, the sugar program, acreage allotments and marketing quotas,

commodity loans, and storage facility loans. Each year, local farmers earn thousands of dollars through participation in these farmetting programs.

Last year, about 850 farmers — approximately 50 percent of all the farmers in the County — took part in one or more of the programs administered by the ASC committees. Funds disbursed under the committees' supervision amounted to \$600,807. Of this amount, \$353,320 was for price-support loans aimed at increasing market returns above what farmers would receive on an unsupported market. Included in the price-support program are such major commodity programs as soybeans and cotton. Last year, also, 7820 acres of farmland in the County were improved under the Agricultural Conservation Program cost-sharing arrangement. This cost \$126,000,

Groucho, 74, Still Loering at the Ladies

By GENE HANDSAKER
Associated Press Writer

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Happy birthday to Groucho Marx, 74 today and still fearing at the ladies.

"Would you pull your skirt down?" he asked a coed as he addressed a collegiate audience this week. "It's very distracting — even at my age."

To another student cutie: "That's a complex question I can't answer here. But if you want to meet me afterward

with about half coming from the participating farmer, and the balance from ACP,

Groucho was down, making jokes when Don Rickles was in the pants and the tongue's still scalped sharp.

To a bombing theater man trying to raise Groucho's microphone, he complained: "THIS is really the age of mediocrity. Is this your regular job?"

The students had just witnessed the Marx Brothers' 1938 MGM vehicle "A Night at the Opera." It was the first of 10 screenings of old pictures being presented by the Movie Academy, with a star answering questions after each showing.

The cinema students really dug the old, small-screen plot, applauding Groucho's antics as Odie B. Driftwood, fast-talking king promoter in crouching position of a wealthy dowager.

Afterward Groucho perched down front on a high stool and answered questions.

TO THE TRADE AGENCY

BIG 2 SALE

LAST 3 BIG DAYS!

SALE CONTINUES THRU SATURDAY

Prices So Low It's Two-rrific

Everyday Drug Needs

<input type="checkbox"/> 69¢ Rubbing Alcohol	2/69¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 75¢ Dental Plate Cleaner	2/75¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 78¢ Bismadine Tablets	2/87¢
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1.79 Sleep Capsules	2/179¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 73¢ Mineral Oil	2/73¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 98¢ Saccharin	2/98¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 69¢ Walgreen Aspirin	2/69¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 49¢ Gly. Suppositories	2/49¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 98¢ Keller Mouthwash	2/98¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 44¢ Iodine	2/44¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 75¢ Milk of Magnesia	2/75¢
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1.29 Antacid Liquid	2/129¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 85¢ Smokers Toothpaste	2/85¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 98¢ Burn Ointment	2/98¢
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1.07 Acne Cream	2/107¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 89¢ APC Tablets	2/89¢

Shaving Needs

<input type="checkbox"/> 77¢ After Shave	2/77¢
<input type="checkbox"/> 98¢ PoPo Shave Cream	2/98¢
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1.50 Men's Cologne	2/150¢
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1.35 After Shave	2/135¢

Toiletries

\$1.19 Cold Cream	2/119¢

<tbl_r cells="2" ix="4" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1" used

Hope Star

SPORTS

Malvern Is Challenge, Coach Says

By RALPH ROUTON

Star Sportswriter

In Head Coach Ronnie Higgins' words, "the Malvern game is our biggest challenge of the year."

And his Hope Bobcats will try to face up to that at Malvern's Homecoming tomorrow night with a 7:30 p.m. kickoff, in the 4-A Western Division opener for both schools.

Last year, the Malvern Leopards started 1-3 and came back to win the Western Division after opening with a 21-0 win over Hope in Hammons Stadium. Coach David Alpe will have his forces remembering last year's comeback, and they have been sky high and enthusiastic in workouts all week.

All the way around, the Bobcats will have an edge on size in the first unit, and the margin grows even larger for Hope in the reserve list. But Alpe has several All-District seniors leading a young but aggressive defense which will be tough for the Cats to conquer.

As formations go, the Malvern defense will line up in a Split-4 exactly like the Texas Longhorns, and the Leopards have the linemen as well as some quick linebackers. This setup has a front four lining up on the offense's guards and ends, and four linebackers are placed directly behind each of the front line.

Greg Hodges, a 210-pound senior, is an All-District at one of the guards, and he is flanked by junior Joe Tatum (180). Malvern's best lineman is defensive right end Larry Lock, a solid 195-pound senior who also made All-District in '68. At the other end is senior squadman Bobby Fooks, a 165-pounder who hasn't played too much.

Three juniors and a sophomore man the linebacking spots, and none started before this year. On the left side are Mike Rossiter, a 160-pound junior, and the right post is taken up by sophomore Pat Watkins (160). In the middle are Doug Shuffield (160) and Ronnie Hall (155), both juniors who have looked good on films viewed by the coaching staff.

Safetyman Jimmy Stevens, an All-District 150-pound senior, anchors an otherwise suspect secondary. At left half is junior Freeman Bryant, a 165-pounder, and on the right is sophomore David Reeves (150). Teams have passed successfully against Malvern in September, and Bobcat quarterback Ronnie Massanelli will most likely have to throw the ball to loosen the eight-man front for runners Artis Martin, Thomas Lloyd, Roger Newton, and Gary Jones.

This week the offensive discussion comes last, because in this game the defenses will hold the balance. But the Leopards have their trick sets, with the main objective to confuse and take away the aggressiveness of the defense.

Many times Malvern will line up in the I formation with a slot-back, and the two set backs can shift left to right and form a "cockeyed set." This creates David Alpe's "bifocal," which has baffled the state's best for years.

But most of the time the Leopards will use the Texas Wishbone T or "Y" formation, but in any lineup the left end will be split wide from 10 to 15 yards.

The quarterback spot is undecided, with playing time divided between sophomore David Pennington (135) and junior Tom McClure (155). Whatever the case, the Leopards have only totaled 23 yards passing in four games, which is sweet music to the Hope secondary after two weeks' of bombardment from DeQueen and Smackover.

Otherwise, the backfield is tough to haul down. The find of the year is junior tailback Roy McLemore, a massive 6-2, 200-pounder with speed to break the line of scrimmage on any play. The fullback and short back in the bifocal is senior returnee Mike McGoogan, a 170-pounder with a good blocking form.

The fourth member of the backfield is slotback Joe Smith, a 160-pound junior with little experience before this season.

Across the line are four juniors, two seniors, and a sophomore, indicating that the future should be bright for the Leopards. Stevens is the split end, and the tight receiver is junior Ronnie Brandon (170).

Junior Ronnie Jones (170), the

Fights

Wednesday's Fights

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKAI, Japan—Fighting Ha-

rada, 126½, Japan, knocked out

Pat Gonzales, 126½, Philippines,

8.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Jimmy

Dupert, 173½, Jersey City

stopped Eddie "Bossman"

Jones, 174, Los Angeles, 10.

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Peter

Kobbah, 137½, Las Vegas,

stopped Jimmy Fields, 137½,

Los Angeles, 6.

Wednesday's Results

New York 6, Chicago 5; 12 in-

nings

Pittsburgh 5, Montreal 4

St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5

San Diego 6, San Francisco 4

Los Angeles 5, Houston 2

Only games scheduled

Today's Games

Regular Season Ends

Montreal (Wegeher 5-14) at

Pittsburgh (Moose 13-3 or Ma-

rone 1-1), N

New York (Gentry 13-12) at

Chicago (Hands 20-11)

Philadelphia (Jackson 14-17)

at St. Louis (Gibson 19-13), N

Cincinnati (Maloney 11-6) at

Atlanta (Reed 18-10), N

Houston (Ray 8-2) at Los An-

geles (Singer 19-12), N

San Diego (Kirby 6-20) at

San Francisco (Robertson 1-2)

———

American League

East Division

W. L. Pet. G.B.

Baltimore 109 53 .673 —

Detroit 90 72 .556 19

Boston 87 75 .537 22

Wash'n. 86 76 .531 23

New York 80 81 .497 28½

Cleveland 62 99 .388 46½

———

West Division

Minnesota 96 65 .596 —

Oakland 87 74 .540 9

California 71 90 .441 25

Chicago 68 93 .422 28

Kansas City 68 93 .22 28

Seattle 64 97 .398 32

———

Wednesday's Results

Washington 3, Boston 2

New York 4, Cleveland 3

Baltimore 2, Detroit 1, 10 in-

nings

Kansas City 6, California 0, 5

Rain, rain

Chicago 4, Minnesota 3

Seattle 4, Oakland 3

———

Today's Games

Regular Season Ends

Oakland (Roland 4-1) at Se-

attle (Barber 4-6), N

California (Messersmith 16-

11) at Kansas City (Bunker 11-

11), N

Chicago (Johnson 1-2) at Min-

nesota (Miller 5-5)

Cleveland (McDowell 18-14) at

New York (Peterson 17-16), N

Only games scheduled

Major League Leaders

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American League

Batting (425 at bats)—Carew,

Minnesota .332; R. Smith, Bos-

ton, .309.

Runs—R. Jackson, Oakland

122; F. Howard, Washington

111; F. Robinson, Baltimore

111.

Runs batted in—Killebrew,

Minnesota 140; Powell, Balti-

more 121.

Hits—Oliva, Minnesota 195;

Clarke, New York 184.

Doubles—Oliva, Minnesota 39;

R. Jackson, Oakland 36.

Triples—Unser, Washington 8;

Clarke, New York 7; R. Smith,

Boston 7.

Home runs—Killebrew, Min-

nesota 49; F. Howard, Wash-

ington 48.

Stolen bases—Harper, Seattle

73; Campaneris, Oakland 55.

Pitching (15 decisions)—

Palmer, Baltimore 16-4, .800,

2,34; J. Perry, Minnesota 20-6,

769, 2.79.

Strikeouts—McDowell, Mc-

Coyne, Cleveland 279; Lolich, Detroit

271.

———

National League

Batting (425 at bats)—Rose,

Cincinnati .348; Clemente, Pitts-

burgh .342.

Runs—Bonds, San Francisco

120; Rose, Cincinnati 118.

Runs batted in—McCovey,

San Francisco 126; Santo, Chi-

cago 122.

Hits—M. Alou, Pittsburgh 229;

Rose, Cincinnati 217.

Doubles—M. Alou, Pitts-

burgh 40; Kessinger, Chicago

38.

Triples—Clemente, Pitts-

burgh 12; Rose, Cincinnati 11.

Home runs—McCovey, San

Francisco 45; H. Aaron, Atlan-

ta 44.

Stolen bases—Brock, St. Louis

72; Morgan, Houston 49.

Pitching (15 decisions)—

Mouse, Pittsburgh 13-3, .813,

2.93; Seaver, New York 25-7,

.781, 2.21.

Strikeouts—Jenkins, Chica-

go 273; Gibson, St. Louis 258.

———

circuit champion, carded the

day's individual best of 66.

He was followed by Moody

with a 67 for the first 18 holes

and Thailand's Sukree Onchum

with an identical score.

Sukree and his partner, Suchin

in Suwanapong, dogged the

heels of the Americans and Tai-

wanese, finishing with a com-

bined 139.

Turnabout Year for Senators

By MIKE RECHT

Associated Press Sports Writer

It was indeed a whole new ballgame for the Washington Senators, just like they said it would be.

That's what the Senators were predicting last winter when they lured the great Ted Williams out of retirement to take one of the most difficult jobs in baseball—managing the sad sack Senators.

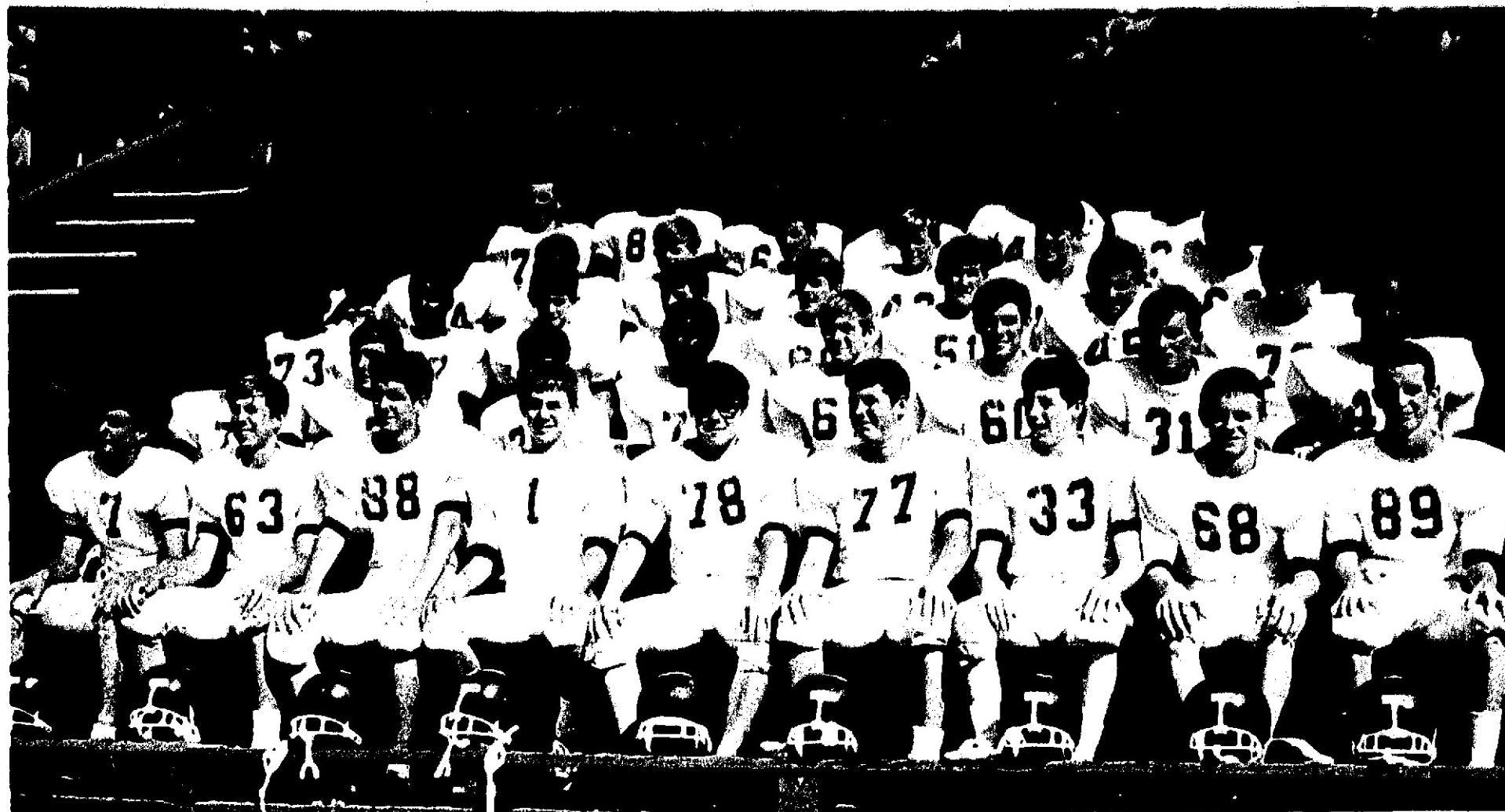
Immediately, Washington took new life and color and the rallying cry became, "It's a whole new ballgame," in 1969.

But could even Williams, a former .400 hitter, but never a manager, make it come true with a team that finished with a 65-96 record in 1968 and had not reached .500 since 1953?

The Senators completed the answer Wednesday night when they nudged the Boston Red Sox 3-2 in their season finale, and finished with 86 victories, 10 games over .500.

The stunning turnaround

1969-70 Hope Bobkitten Football Team



Aid Asked in Probe of Negro's Death

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — The Committee for Peaceful Co-existence was asked Wednesday for assistance in requesting an investigation of the shooting death of a Negro man.

The request came from Negro residents of Cotton Plant and Brinkley.

The Negro victim, Lacy Thomas, 47, of Cotton Plant died Saturday evening of gunshot wounds allegedly inflicted by Cotton Plant Police Chief B. J. Whitaker. The incident reportedly occurred during a scuffle at a cafe in Cotton Plant.

Another Negro, Horace Ryland, 42, was hospitalized at Little Rock with gunshot wounds.

The representatives from Cotton Plant and Brinkley said the incident occurred when City Marshall Julius Stokes, a Negro, attempted to break up a fight between two 17-year-old girls.

The representatives said that when Stokes was unable to break up the fight, he stopped a car with Whitaker and another officer in it as it passed through the neighborhood.

Mrs. Alice Robertson said the other officer, who was not identified, got out of the patrol car and began hitting those in the crowd of about 75 with a flashlight.

Mrs. Robertson said Whitaker got out of the patrol car with a shotgun and began chasing a Negro girl. Mrs. Robertson said Thomas, the father of eleven children, grabbed the gun.

She said the two men struggled over the gun and then Thomas stumbled and was shot.

It was unclear where the second shot, which struck Ryland in the throat, came from.

Whitaker refused to comment on the incident Wednesday pending the coroner's report. Neither the Woodruff County coroner nor prosecutor could be reached for comment.

Sheriff Ed Hall of Woodruff County said no details of the incident were available yet, although his department was aiding in the investigation. "All we know is there was a shooting," he said.

The Rev. V. Castle Stewart, one of the chairmen of the Committee for Peaceful Co-existence, called for the suspension of Whitaker until the investigation was completed.

He said the residents of Cotton Plant also wanted to know who was responsible for hiring Stokes. Stewart also questioned why the incident had been "kept quiet." He also said the situation in Cotton Plant could be "another Forrest City if it is not stopped now."

First Mobile Home Sells Quickly



On the Road in Arkansas

SEPTEMBER EVENTS

Fri: Sept. 30-Oct. 5—30th Annual Arkansas Livestock Exposition, Little Rock.
30—Livestock Exposition Parade, Little Rock & North Little Rock.

OCTOBER EVENTS

Oct. 1—Arts and Crafts Festival Mountain Home.
Oct. 7-11—Arts and Crafts Fair—Hot Springs.

Oct. 10-12—Ozark Frontier Trail Festival—Heber Springs Oct. 15-19—22nd Annual Ozark Folk Festival—Eureka Springs.

Oct. 15-1st Sun. in November—Annual Flaming Fall Foliage Festival—Mountainburg and Winslow.

Oct. 17-19—Sixteenth Annual Ozarks Arts and Crafts Fair Assn., Inc.—War Eagle.

Oct. 19—Outdoor Art Show—Hot Springs.

Oct. 26—Outdoor Art Show—Hot Springs.

Oct. 27—4-H Achievement-Bentonville.

October—Annual Operetta (A Cappella Choir)—Camden.

NOVEMBER EVENTS

Nov. 8-9—"Drumstick Open" Skeet Shoot Tournament, Hot Springs.

November—Rotary Auction, Osceola.

DECEMBER EVENTS

Dec. 1-25th Annual Christmas Parade, Hot Springs.

Dec. 18-39th Annual Christmas Pageant, Hot Springs.

December—Christmas Program, Camden.

December—Annual Christmas Parade, Osceola.

The Negro Community

By ESTER HICKS

Phone 777-4678 or 4474

LET'S REFLECT

The only way on earth to multiply happiness is to divide it.—Selected from Apples of Gold.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Revival services will begin at

the Church of God, North Bell Street, Sunday night October 12th at 8 o'clock. The Evangelist will

be Rev. Lee Thomas, State Evangelist of the Church of God, and

pastor of the Church of God in

Tollette, Rev. I. S. Bragg, Supply Pastor.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3

Zoran Chapter Order of the

Eastern Star will hold their meet-

ing Friday, October 3rd at 7 p.m.

Asking all members to

please be present.

The Golden Knights of Shreveport, Louisiana will sing at the

City Hall in Hope, Sunday October 5th at 2:00 p.m., and at the

Masonic Hall in Washington, Sunday night at 7:30. Both of these

programs are being sponsored by

Bishop Kennedy of the 1st

Pentecostal Church of Christ,

Washington. Admission at the

City Hall will be \$1.25, no ad-

mission at the Masonic Hall

Sunday night.

All members of the Anna P.

Strong Federated Club are urged

to be present at the first meeting

of the fall-spring season Friday

night October 3rd, in the home of

Mrs. W. L. Bazzelle at 7:30.

The first mobile home unit

came off the assembly line at

Homestead Industry, Inc. Mon-

day and it has already been

sold. The purchaser was Texas

Mobile Home, Inc.

Left to right in the photo:

Dave Fildler, sales representa-

tive of the local plant; Lamar

Nicholson, president of the Texas

firm; Tony Mays, vice-president

in charge of marketing for Hom-

estead and Nick Nicholson,

general manager of Homestead.

House loses strength in the

House in off-year elections.

In Massachusetts, Michael J.

Harrington, a 33-year-old Viet-

nam war dove, won the seat

held for 18 years by the late

GOP Rep. William Bates, who

followed his father in the post.

The other turnovers this year

came when Rep. David R.

Obey, also a Democratic dove,

captured the 7th District in Wis-

consin and Rep. John Melcher

took over Montana's 2nd Dis-

trict in 1970.

"These special elections clearly foretell what is going to happen in next year's mid-term congressional election," said House Leader Carl Albert.

His and other Democratic

statements came in response to

Tuesday's special election in the

6th Massachusetts Congressional

District where a Democrat

won for the first time since 1875.

Albert forecast that the 1970

elections "will result not in Re-

publican minority in the House but

rather a substantial increase in

our Democratic majority."

With President Nixon taking

the White House last year, the

Republicans were able to pick

up only four House seats.

Now the Democrats have won

back three seats in special elec-

tions this year. Their margin is

244-188 with three vacancies yet

to be filled. And, traditionally the

party in power at the White

Democrats

Elected About

Their Average

By ROBERT A. HUNT

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — House

Democrats, elated by an .800

battling average in special elec-

tions, are setting their sights on

knocking over even more Re-

publicans in 1970.

These special elections clearly

foretell what is going to happen

in next year's mid-term congres-

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back three seats in special elec-

tions this year. Their margin is

244-188 with three vacancies yet

to be filled. And, traditionally the

party in power at the White

House now are in the usually

Republican 13th District which

Donald Rumsfeld represented

before being named Nixon's anti-

poverty director; the 6th Illino-

is, a Democratic area of Chi-

icago held by Daniel J. Ronan

until his recent death; and New

<p

You Don't Need It... Sell It Through The Classified Ads. 777-3431

Hope Star

Star of Hope 1899; Press 1927
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and Advertising Manager

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C.M. (Pod) Rogers, Director

and Circulation Manager

Billy Dan Jones, Director and Mechanical Superintendent

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of Circulations

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Single Copy 10c
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By Carrier in Hope and neighboring Towns—

Per week 40c
Per Year, Office only 18.20

By mail in Hempstead, Nevada, Lafayette, Howard, Pike, and Clark Counties —

One Month 1.20
Three Months 2.90
Six Months 5.25

One Year 10.00
All other Mail in Arkansas

One Month 1.10
Three Months 3.30

One Year 12.00

All Other Mail Outside Arkansas

One Month 1.30
Three Months 3.90

One Year 15.60

College Student Bargain Offer

Nine Months 6.75

HOPE NEWSPAPER HISTORY:
The 1929 consolidation joined the two principal newspaper lines dating back to within five years of Hope's incorporation in 1875.

1899—Star of Hope founded as a weekly by Claude McCorkle; converted to an evening daily by his son, Ed. McCorkle, publishing until the 1929 consolidation.

The opposition line:

1880—Hope News founded by Lowry Brothers.

1883—Sold to Withers & Johnson, name changed to Hope Telegraph.

1883—Later in same year resold to Claude McCorkle and renamed Hope Mercury.

1884—Sold to James H. Betts, who named it Hope Gazette, under which name it was published continuously until 1922, published by Betts, J.L. Tullis, and Col. W.W. Folsom the last-named dying in 1916.

1916—Perkins & Gates bought the weekly Gazette and made it a companion paper to their new daily, Arkansas Evening Herald—but both papers suspended in 1922.

1926—Plant was revived by Curtis Cannon as the weekly Hempstead County Review.

1927—Cannon sold plant to D.A. Cean, who established the morning Hope Daily Press.

1929—C.E. Palmer and A.H. Washburn consolidated The Star and the Press as Hope Star, with Palmer as president and Washburn secretary-treasurer.

1957—Following Mr. Palmer's death Mrs. Palmer became president.

1969—with Mrs. Palmer's retirement from Star Publishing Co. Washburn became 76 per cent owner and president—balance 24 per cent being held by Texarkana Newspapers, Inc.

Dieters Need Fluids

If you are on a weight-reducing diet, you should take care that your intake of vitamins, minerals, fats, carbohydrates and proteins is adequate. Each is required to maintain the good looks and good health of your skin and other body tissues. Be sure that you drink enough fluids each day to prevent dehydration. Dieters may also benefit by applying an enriching lotion to moisten and soften the skin.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

JUG	VASE	GUP
ANI	ANEMONE	ONE
MILK	ANEMONES	STALIN
OTTER	CAREERS	LETS
ARE	PANS	SEASIDE
SEA	COAT	TAKEINGS
ALOES	TAKINGA	PATINA
ROSE	TESTS	TESTS
VIEW	MITER	CAFFERIES
	EST	EST
	INCON	LURN
	TEL	TE
	MOCKS	EDIO
	ROSE	VIEW

Male and Female

ACROSS

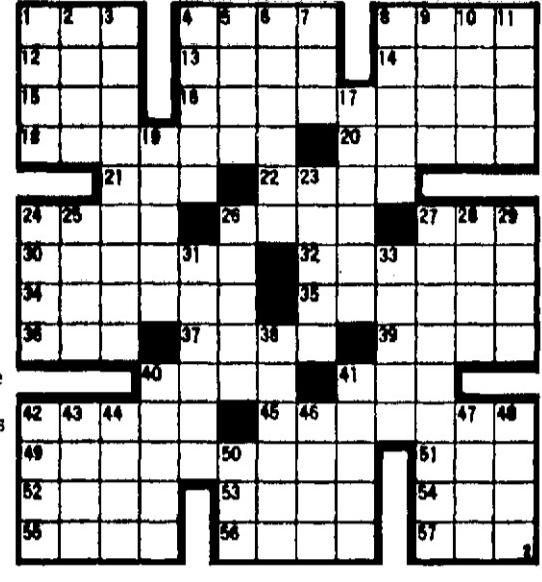
- 1 — Walter Raleigh
4 Alfred Tennyson
8 — Eyre
12 First female
13 Awry
14 Exude
15 Dance step
16 During the interval
18 Cut with scissors
21 Stratagems
22 Goddess of discord
24 Wagers
25 Sharpen, as a weapon
26 Try flavor of male
27 Certain insect (suffix)
28 Sword used in fencing
29 Gull-like bird
31 Six-lined stonka (pros.)
33 Specifichy paragraph
38 Fine-grained rock (petrog.)
40 Effeminate

2 — the Terrible
3 Repellers
4 Illuminating devices
5 Type of molding
6 Peruser
7 Low haunt
8 Coachmen
9 Friends (Fr.)
10 African stream
11 Summers (Fr.)
17 Contort
19 Sheriff's group
23 Flowers
24 Horse's gait
27 Coterie
30 Ancient Urfa
32 Ye Olde Book
34 Yields assent
35 Weirder
36 Legal point
37 Depos (ab.)
39 Arabian gulf
40 Pace
41 Sainte (ab.)
42 Eagle's home
45 Matter-of-fact
49 Damage by freezing
51 What person?
52 Is sick
53 Passage in the brain
54 Dawn goddess
55 Depend
56 Jewels
57 Cricket term

DOWN

1 Old World lizard

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)



(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

DOCTOR'S MAILBAG

Digitalis Dosage
Needs Careful Control

By WAYNE G. BRANDSTADT, M.D.



Q—How long will I have to take digitalis for my heart disease? After taking it for eight months, I got a feeling of weakness and pressure in my chest and my doctor said I had digitalis poisoning. He said I should check my pulse every day and, if it goes above 63, I should go back to taking digitalis. What do you think?

A—This bone disease is slowly progressive and is characterized by thinning of the outer layer of bone, with increased risk of fracture. It may affect a single bone or several. No cure is known. It is not hereditary.

A—Digitalis is given to strengthen the heart beat in persons with congestive heart failure. If this is your condition, you should take it indefinitely but the dosage must be carefully controlled or episodes of overdosage may occur.

Q—My doctor says I have a heart murmur. What is this? What treatment is recommended?

A—Through his stethoscope, your doctor may hear two kinds of murmur. One is the sound made by the blood rushing over a valve roughened by disease or escaping through a leaky valve. The other, seen chiefly in adolescents and young adults, is caused by the swiftness of the flow through a strong heart. This is called a functional murmur and is of no significance except as a source of needless worry. A doctor never treats a murmur—only the underlying disease, if any.

Q—Does the heart beat faster or slower as we get older? What is the normal rate of pulse and respiration?

A—The pulse rate is affected by exercise, emotions, certain drugs and the thyroid hormone but not by age. The normal resting pulse rate is usually given as 72 to 78 but rates as low as 60 may be perfectly normal. The normal resting respiratory rate is 18 to 20 per minute.

Q—My daughter is engaged to a man who has fibrous dysplasia. He has participated in sports but, because of the pains in his

district of Columbia and Puerto Rico participating in the program during the current fiscal year ending next June 30.

Although Congress set up the program in 1966, this is the first year for implementing the plans to attack all the causes of poverty within a slum are through one integrated program.

The Model Cities cutback, springing from the President's order of \$3.5 billion in government-wide budget reductions to fight inflation, was disclosed by Nathaniel J. Elsemann, director of the Budget Office at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

There are a total of 150 communities in 45 states, the Dis-

trict of Columbia and Puerto Rico participating in the pro-

grams during the current fiscal year ending next June 30.

Two HUD programs that pro-

vide interest subsidies to low-income homeowners and to build-

ers of low-rent apartments are

the next biggest losers after

Model Cities. Their combined

outlays will cut from \$39 million to \$20 million.

An additional \$20 million will

be pared from grants for water,

sewer and other neighborhood

facilities, budgeted originally at \$166 million.

Top HUD officials say the

Model Cities cuts were made

necessary by a late and slow

start for the program.

TODAY'S QUESTION

Your partner continues to six diamonds. What do you do now?

Answer Tomorrow

WIN AT BRIDGE

'Ruffing-It' Is
Costly Luxury

By Oswald & James Jacoby

9-30-6tc

NORTH 2

♦ QJ 7652

♦ Q 10

♦ 54

♦ Q J 6

WEST EAST

♦ Void ♠ A K 10 9 8 3

♦ 6 4 3 ♠ K 5

♦ 10 9 6 2 ♠ K 3

♦ A K 10 9 7 5 ♠ 8 4 2

♦ 4 ♠ 3

SOUTH (D)

♦ 4 ♠ A J 9 8 7 2

♦ A Q J 8 7

♦ 3

Neither vulnerable

West North East South

2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Dble Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead—♦ K

10-1-6tc

TEN CHOICE ACRES near town on Highway 67 East. Excellent for building or sub-dividing. Natural gas, deep well, lots of frontage. 777-6893 after 7 p.m.

10-1-4tc

RIVERSIDE MOTEL — Illness forces sale at less than actual cost. Riverside Motel, Murfreesboro, Arkansas, 39095. Phone (601) 834-1005, Joel Smith, Plant Manager. 9-24-imp

10-1-2tc

CARPET AND BRAIDED rugs cleaned. For free estimation phone: 777-4670 or see Curtis Yates.

8-4-4t

CALL WALKERS NEW AND USED Furniture for commercial refrigeration service and air conditioning. 777-6233.

8-3-4t

PAINTING AND PAPER hanging. By the hour or contract. Free estimation, Clifton Whitten, Phone 777-6494.

8-17-4t

90. For Sale

FOUR ROOM Furnished house, newly decorated. Call 777-3390 or 777-2249 after 5 p.m.

9-29-4tc

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED four room, bath, air conditioned apartment. Adults only. No drinking, 300 Edgewood. 8-28-4t

FOUR ROOM unfurnished apartment. Call 777-9954. 9-30-6tc

93. Houses Furnished

ONE D-14 ALIIS-CHAMLERS Bull dozer with pushing blade, clearing blade. Call Meloy White Auto Salvage, 777-5261, Springhill Road. 9-18-12tc

JESSE FRENCH Upright piano. Call 777-3569 for more information. 10-1-4tc

SIDE GLANCES

By GILL FOX



"So the dress designers say people are bored with the mini-skirt! I say let them speak for themselves!"

OUT OUR WAY

By NEG COCKRAN

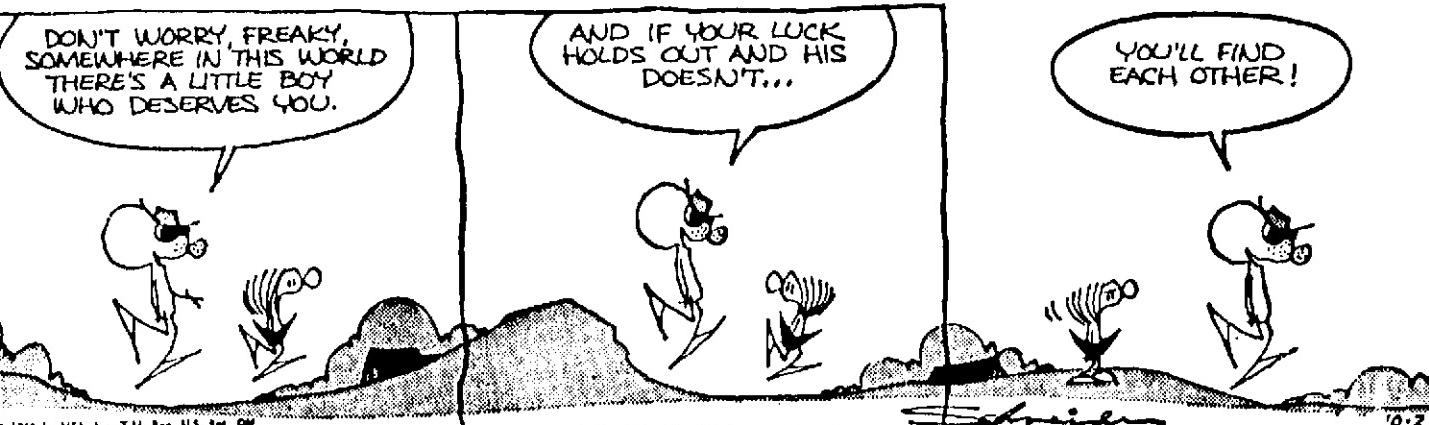


OUR BOARDING HOUSE

By MAJOR HOOPPLE



EEK & MEEK

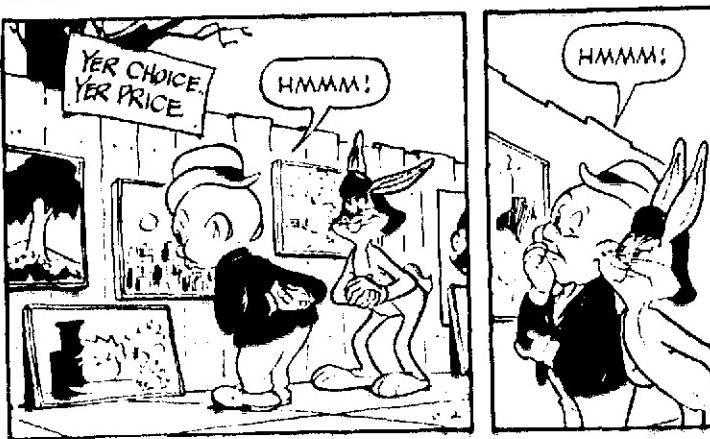


By HOMER SCHNEIDER

FRECKLES



BUGS BUNNY



CARNIVAL

By DICK TURNER



"That's old Farnsby. He's been here so long he can take a look at the level of the water cooler and tell you who is absent!"

FLASH GORDON



THE BORN LOSER



By ART SANSOM



By CHIC YOUNG



QUICK QUIZ

BLONDIE

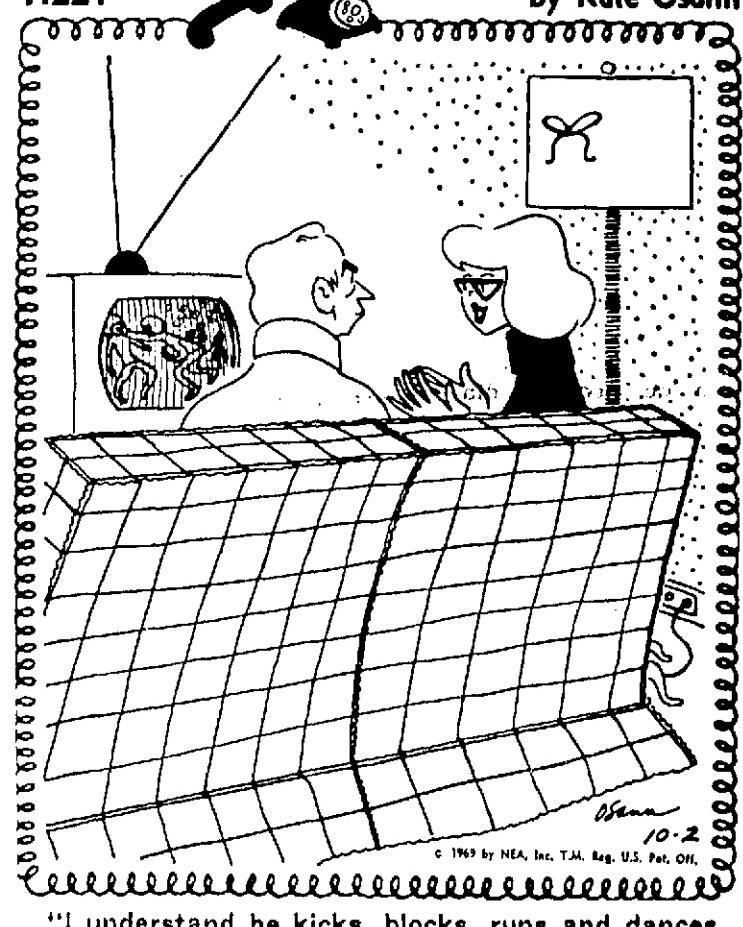
Q—What motion picture film has won the most "Oscars"?

A—"Ben Hur" (1959), which won all 11 awards.

Q—How high a voltage can an electric eel generate?

A—They usually reach about 200 or 300 volts. This can stun a man or horse or drive a small motor. Unusual eels have been known to discharge 500 to 800 volts.

TIZZY



by Kate Osann

ALLY OOP



10-2



By V.T. HAMLIN

CAPTAIN EASY

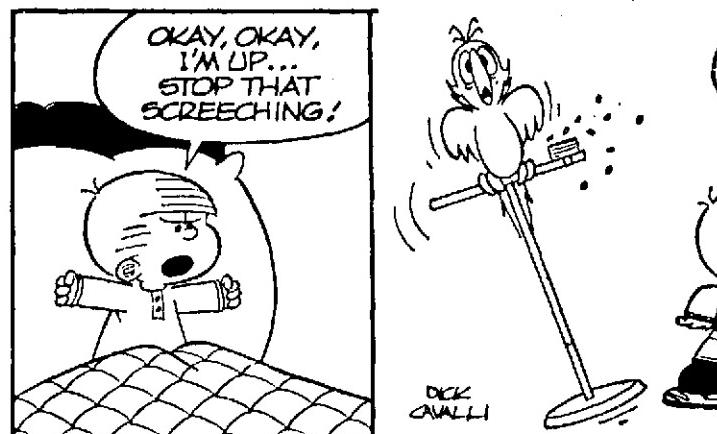


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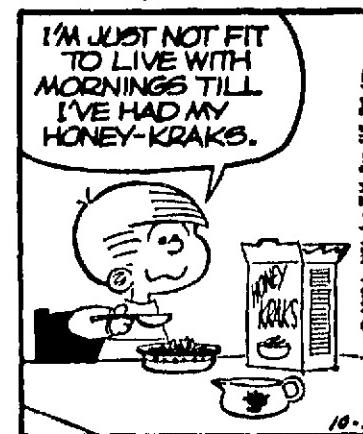


By LESLIE TURNER

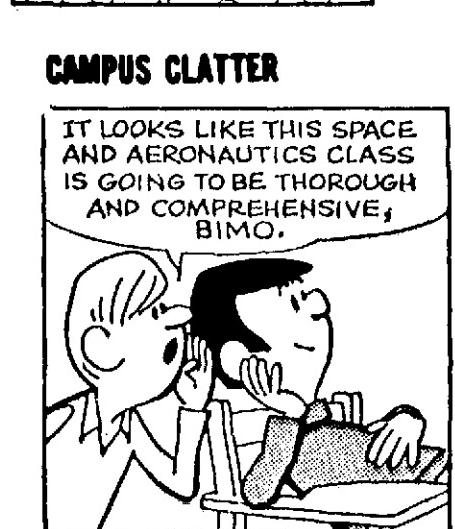
WINTHROP



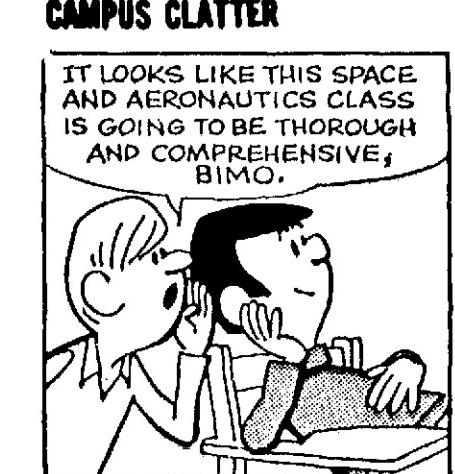
By DICK CAVALLI



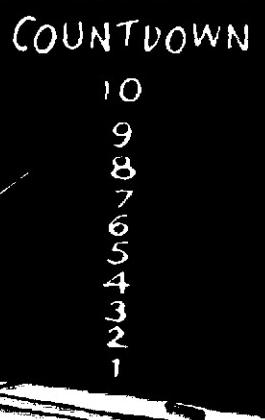
By HENRY FORMHALS



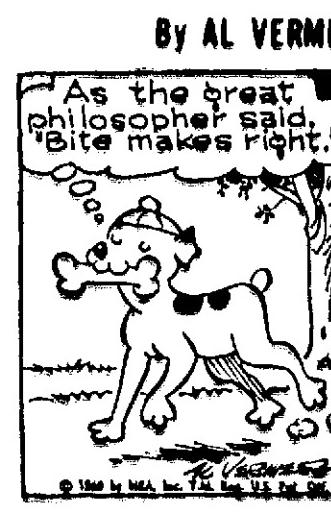
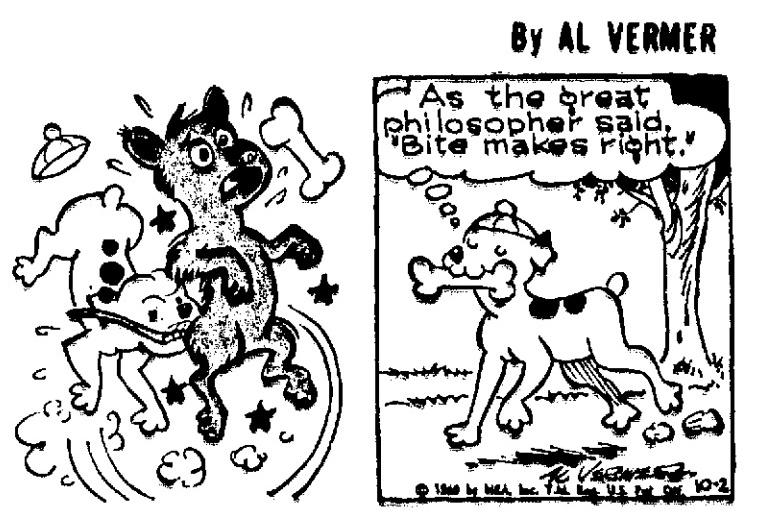
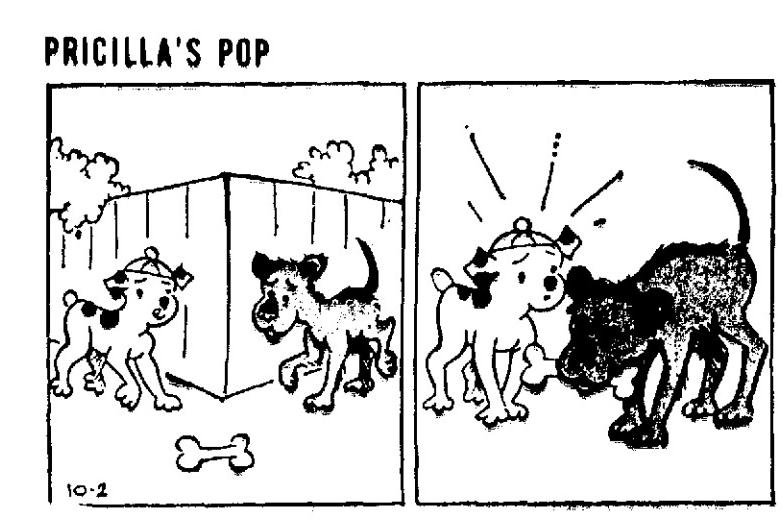
CAMPUS CLATTER



By LARRY LEWIS



By AL VERMER



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<input type="checkbox"/> Have not changed during preceding 12 months		<input type="checkbox"/> Have changed during preceding 12 months	<i>If changed, publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement.</i>
			Sept. 30, 1969
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C. TOTAL PAID CIRCULATION		3,396	3,404
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E. TOTAL DISTRIBUTION (Sum of C and D)		3,563	3,537
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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct (Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner) A. H. Washburn, editor & publisher			

Hot Springs Hopeful Smithsonian Branch Can Be Established

By Tom Jordan

Hot Springs Sentinel Record
HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP) — Dr. Brian O'Doherty's much lauded report on the feasibility of establishing a branch museum of the Smithsonian Institution has been given to Garland County's Cultural and Recreational Commission, which apparently will endeavor to locate the branch here.

O'Doherty, a former New York City art critic, compiled the report for presentation to the Smithsonian's Board of Regents in January of this year.

O'Doherty sees Arkansas as a hill area where "country music" is "the epitome of the region's culture . . ." He wrote that he was even disappointed in the Mississippi River which bounds the state on the east.

Culture in Arkansas, as O'Doherty views it, is "Eastern sophistication." He wrote, however, that this is a condition he sees "again and again all over America."

The educational resources of the state are "limited on every level," O'Doherty said.

So why locate a Smithsonian branch museum in Hot Springs, in Arkansas?

The region is characterized by "strict moralities, a sense of duty, an admiration for responsibilities not met and assumed," O'Doherty said.

O'Doherty wrote that residents of the region have a "morality" that "is a marvelous base on which to build."

O'Doherty said the location of a Smithsonian branch here "provides the opportunity of carrying out the democratic experiment—knowledge for all—in a culture with little irony, without indeed, much education, but which is possessed of decisive character within which a wick-

ed wit is frequently active."

Hot Springs is in the center of a 500-mile radius that encompasses 37,516,900 persons, O'Doherty wrote.

Another primary asset is space, O'Doherty wrote, especially for the type of museum plant he has in mind.

Location in a city tends to lock a museum into its architecture, an immovable context, as every old or new museum has found," O'Doherty wrote.

"In a small town or rural situation, the Smithsonian can define itself and its entire surroundings."

Hot Springs also is a focal point for this region, O'Doherty said, as well as a recreational center that has a large number of visitors.

Persons who would tour such a museum also are an asset.

"The audience, highly motivated and eager, present a challenge and opportunity for a daring experiment," O'Doherty reasoned. "This audience unexpected to the museum age, is one of the area's main assets."

O'Doherty concluded that "it is feasible to locate a Smithsonian activity in Hot Springs, serving an area described by a 500-mile radius."

Potential opportunities for the Smithsonian if a branch is located here were outlined by O'Doherty as:

"To redefine and revolutionize the concept 'museum,' that is to face up to the problems that are confronting the entire museum idea as an historical enterprise and invent an alternative that is relevant to the present (and future)."

"To construct exhibition situations in which information on the audience is constantly gathered, fed back and investigated . . ."

"The revolutionize modes of presentation, display and 'involvement' and to study closely the interaction between these and the audience."

"To use the entire museum as a 'machine' to investigate perception patterns in large audiences . . ."

"To provide a context for that visitor that enables him to watch himself learning; where he can place himself in and recover himself from, learning down into a number of 'wells,' trenches, spirals, discs and

eventually he has 'put on the museum like a coat' and does not take it off when he leaves . . ."

"To dispose of all modes of alienating rhetoric habitual in museums now. This means disposing of the museum's walls . . . To invent a situation in which the audience becomes the museum, the exhibits an intimate part of the audience, the audience assimilated and passed through the museum until they are equipped (unconsciously) with multiple modes of perception."

What kind of museum can do this? O'Doherty's dominant idea in his museum plant concept is to "telescope the physical structure, the visitor, the exhibits into one mental act."

Even the roads to the core of the facility would become part of the museum, O'Doherty suggests that on the road to the museum signs should instruct motorists to tune their radios to a Smithsonian band, which broadcasts information about the museum. The road to the facility also could have exhibits, or information on the facility.

Signs and the radio would give the motorist a choice of three roads to the museum facility. The choices would be to drive directly to the facility on a fast center road, to take a medium-speed route or to take a slow road.

The slow lane would have more frequent exhibits and greater radio information, while the fast road would have only a few exhibits and sparse radio commentary.

The three lanes would be within about two miles of the facility, O'Doherty said.

When the visitor reaches the facility he would see, "nothing."

"He finds himself on a vast square," O'Doherty wrote. "Walls are gone. Overhead is the translucent Fuller dome, enclosing or rather opening this surface to the sky . . ."

But where are the displays? "Perhaps after walking across this surface, he (the visitor) finds himself walking across transparent discs 50 or a 100 feet wide," O'Doherty wrote. "Looking down he can see huge lighted wells, the largest remotely like a sunken Guggenheim museum."

The actual displays would be situated below the surface. The visitor would be able to go down into a number of "wells," trenches, spirals, discs and

HOPE (AND) STAR, Printed by Offset

Attacks Called Frustration, Not Crime

By BILL SIMMONS
Associated Press Writer

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Recent attacks by Negroes on whites in the vicinity of Little Rock Central High School are expressions of black frustration and not common crime, William "Sonny" Walker said Wednesday.

Walker, executive director of the Economic Opportunity Agency of Pulaski County, elaborated in an interview on a statement he made earlier in the day at a news conference.

Walker said he deplored the violence involved in the attacks, but he added that "such incidents are on the incline because more and more people know that the system does not work for these people."

"Legitimate kinds of demonstrations have been more or less unsuccessful," Walker said. "If these people felt that somebody was doing something to insure a better life for them they might not take out their hostility on innocent people."

Walker said the "established Negro leadership" throughout most of Arkansas had had few successes with peaceful attempts to broaden opportunities for blacks. Here and in other states, he said, the only real civil rights gains have been won through confrontations with whites and by actions which were essentially lawless, "whether they were called civil disobedience or riots."

Young Negroes today are impatient for equality, he said.

"Since illegal means are the only ones that have worked, the youthful blacks have resorted to what works," Walker said.

He said that such attacks are "understood if not fully accepted" by older Negroes, and to illustrate what he termed the dominant attitude among Negroes today Walker said: "A Negro might not approve of the violence, but he would not call the police to stop it."

Walker said that he shared this view.

"If I saw a black youth looting a white man's car, would I call the police? Most probably not, because he (the youth) would just get his head beat," Walker said.

"If I saw someone attacking somebody else I probably would try to intervene and stop the violence but I wouldn't call the police," Walker said.

Walker said some white businessmen in Little Rock had urged him earlier to make a public statement in an attempt to reduce incidents of violence, "but I declined to do so until now because I don't respond to that sort of pressure."

At the news conference Walker proposed that the people of Little Rock, including leaders in business, religion, civil rights and other fields, black and white, arrange for a meeting at which interested persons, including any with grievances, would appear.

He said actual steps to arrange such a meeting were, to his knowledge, not being taken, "but somebody had to broach the idea."

The EOA director said some black people are concerned about the attacks by blacks on whites because "while the pattern has not been to attack black people, people who do these things will eventually attack black people too."

"What all of us have to realize is that we must obey all laws, not just those we like," Walker said. "Those who advocate defiance of 1954 (public school desegregation) law of the land and yet clamor for safe streets must realize that one violation of the law is just as wrong as another."

School Supt. Floyd Parsons joined Walker Wednesday in criticizing the recent rash of incidents with racial overtones in the vicinity of schools.

Parsons said the school board had adopted policies providing for suspension or expulsion for disruption of school-related activities and they would be strictly enforced.

He said, without elaborating, that school authorities "have just this week been in contact with law enforcement officers, school principals and others related to this problem with a view toward its ultimate solution."

Parsons said there was no doubt that some of the incidents had racial overtones. "We are deeply concerned over this fact," he said. "Our school system through the courts has made extraordinary progress in its efforts to solve this whole perplexing problem. These incidents only serve to retard and make less palatable those steps that your school system has taken."

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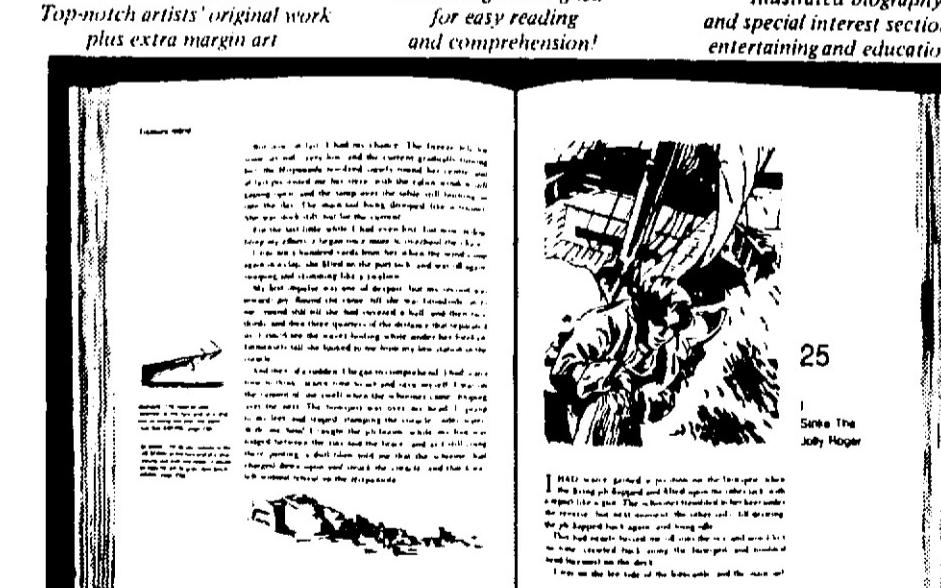
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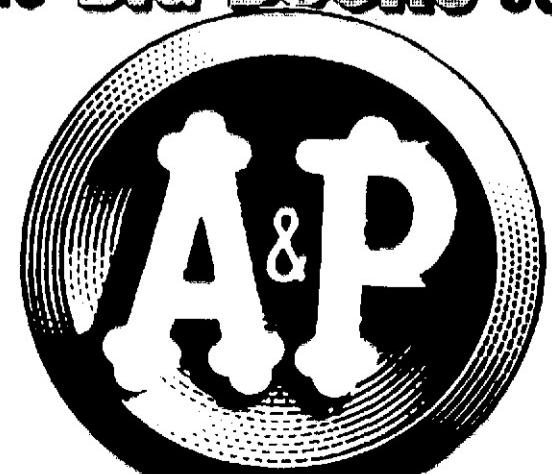
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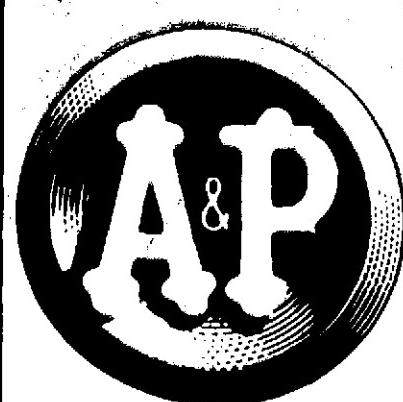
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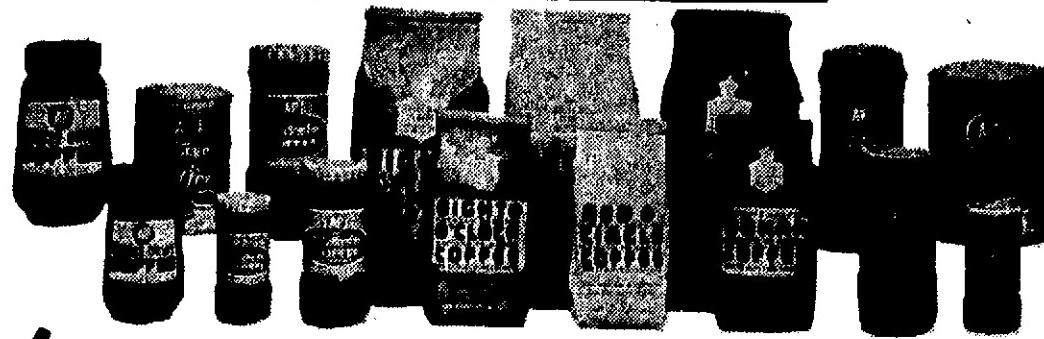
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'System' Blamed for Illiteracy

By ROGER DOUGHTY
NEA News Editor

NEW YORK—(NEA)— Jose Martinez propped one foot on the fire hydrant, stared at the beer bottle in his left hand and talked about life. Ocean Hill-Brownsville style.

"I know this is beer," Jose smiled, tugging at the shirt that stuck to his body and smelled of sweat, "because I can taste it. But there are too many words on the label. I'm not dumb—I graduated from high school—but I can't even read all the words on a beer bottle."

At 25, Jose Martinez can read about as well as a fifth grader should. He's proud of his high school diploma, but he knows it doesn't mean much.

"Just a piece of paper," he says. "Nice to have, but I'm no better off than my cousin. He dropped out of grade school, but he does as well as I do."

José never heard of Dr. Allen Calvin. Calvin never met José, but he knows him all too well.

José's story isn't unusual," says Calvin, one of the founders of the Behavioral Research Lab and the guiding light of Project Read. "We've made it too difficult to learn how to read. Kids find it easier to learn from the back of cereal boxes than they can from Dick-and-Jane-type books. In today's world, if you can't read, you can't do much of anything and far too many people just can't read."

Calvin's theory is backed up by Mrs. Irma Craft, a former Detroit high school teacher who has been associated with the Career Development Center, a second chance educational operation.

"People come in here with high school diplomas," says Mrs. Craft, "but when we test them we find that they are on a fourth or fifth grade reading level. They're absolutely lost."

Dr. Calvin blames what he calls "the vested interests of the Dick and Jane publishers" for having produced so many nonreaders.

"Reading is not a mysterious or even difficult thing to



do," Calvin points out. "When kids can't read, it isn't their fault. It's the fault of the system."

Calvin decided to do something about the reading crisis in 1966 when he read the results of a government study based on the armed forces reading qualification test.

"The test," Calvin points out, "wasn't designed to keep anybody out. If you flunk the test, you're functionally illiterate, which means that you can't get a decent job in our society. It's useless to try. If you don't have the reading skills to function as a combat infantry soldier, you surely don't have the skill to do

much of anything."

Checking the figures, Calvin found that 67 per cent of the black would-be soldiers who took the test failed. Twenty per cent of the whites also failed.

"One out of four Americans who take the armed forces test can't pass," says Calvin, "and that means that they're doomed from the time they're 18 to eternity."

According to Calvin, the look-say method, also known as the Dick and Jane method, has been around so long because it's exciting for the parents.

"You get to see somebody do something quickly," he says. "A kid comes home and opens a book and says,

'Look, look, Tom. Look, look. Susan. See Tom run.' The trouble is that the kid can say that just as well with the book closed. You can always spot a child who has learned to read that way. You give him something different and he says, 'That's a new word. I haven't had that yet.' A kid who can read reads all words. He may not know what they mean, but he can read them."

Calvin feels that many blacks have done especially poorly on the armed forces test because of environment.

"Take any child," he says, "and put him in a home where there are no books, no newspapers, nobody to sit down and read to him—not even any comics—and the results are going to be the same. In a home where the father is gone so the mother can collect aid to dependent children, where the mother works and there are three or four other children around, nobody makes a big fuss over the little things, like being able to identify colors. A kid is doing well if he survives in that kind of child-centered home."

Calvin's method places letters in sound groups. The child is taught words that have a short "A" sound. The long "A" group is introduced later. He says it's less confusing and more effective.

So far the results bear him out. In Ocean Hill-Brownsville, where a summer program has been going on, results indicate that reading levels have risen at least one grade and as much as three grades in some cases. The results have been as encouraging in Ravenswood, Calif., Vicksburg, Ind., and Gary, Ind.

A lot of people are impressed, but not Jose Martinez.

"I don't need to read to know that I like the taste of beer," he says. "The words don't interest me any more."

And that is the saddest statistic of all.

Weather Watchers Shepherd Ships

By DICK KLEINER
West Coast Correspondent

MENLO PARK, Calif.—(NEA)—It's something like a game. Only you play it with pretty big things.

The game board is the Pacific Ocean. The pieces you move around are ships—100 to 300 of them at a time. And the obstacles are storms.

Playing the game is the staff of Pacific Weather Analysis Corporation. They gather around their sophisticated thermometers in this San Francisco Bay town every day and go to work. The object of the game is to get the ships across the ocean as quickly and safely as possible.

The shipping companies who subscribe to the service do so as a safeguard, something beyond their own weather predictions, the government's advisories and the achy bones of the old salts aboard the ships.

As the ships plunge through the Pacific, the company men here keep radioing it news of the weather ahead. This permits the captains to steer the most favorable courses.

The company gets its information from domestic and foreign weather bureaus, from weather satellites, from the ships at sea.

The information is fed into an IBM 1130 computing system. What comes out is automatically plotted and a new map prepared every six hours. This shows the weather and the course of each of the ships the company is concerned about.

A report is then radioed periodically to each ship.

"By recommending initial courses and en route course changes," says Bill Dupin, vice-president of Pacific Weather Analysis Corp., "we reduce a vessel's ocean crossing time by 12 to 24 hours.

As we study the weather ahead of a ship, we can develop very minor course changes that will help the captain avoid adverse conditions and ensure the safety of his ship, cargo and crew."



Capt. James J. Colivas, left, skipper of the S.S. President Grant, gets an onboard briefing from Pacific Weather Analysis Corp. meteorologist John J. Ploetz prior to sailing.

Dupin says that, occasionally, a small course change—only a degree or so—can mean a significant saving in time for a crossing. One such advisory saved a ship six days.

The service also advises captains, before they bark, on the basic weather patterns they will probably encounter. This helps them in stowing and lashing their cargoes in preparation for the weather ahead.

"Keeping track of 100 to 300 moving ships at a time and the constantly changing weather," Dupin says, "is a huge task. If we had to track each ship manually, we couldn't keep up. But the IBM computer system handles the job without any errors, 24 hours a day."

The maps the computer prepares show everything—even the amount of swell in the waters, the currents, how high the sea is running.

About the only thing the captains don't get from this service is the stock market results.

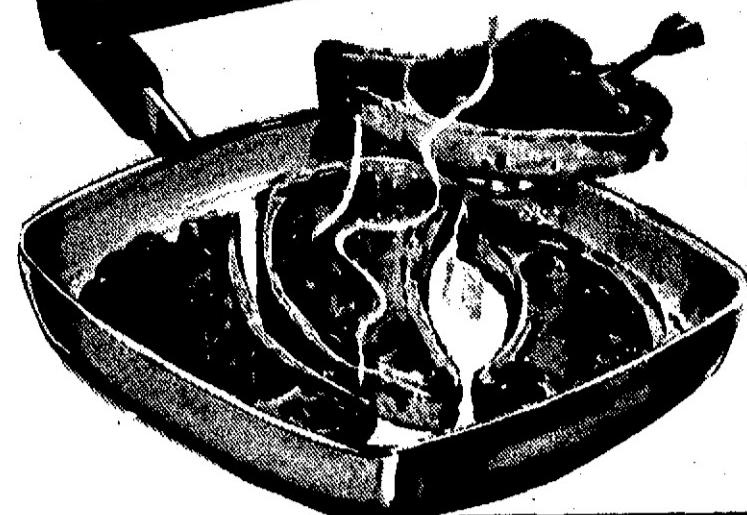
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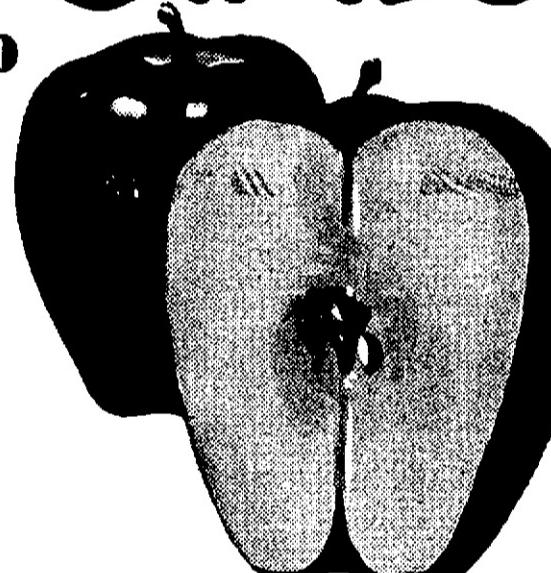
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HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP) —

A new three-year contract has been signed by National Rejectors Inc., and Local 6178 of the United Steel Workers of Hot Springs reflecting wage increases of 18 cents across the board.

The service also advises captains, before they bark, on the basic weather patterns they will probably encounter. This helps them in stowing and lashing their cargoes in preparation for the weather ahead.

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Our Daily Bread

Sliced Thin by The Editor
Alex. H. Washburn

Constitution -
for All to See;
School Newspaper

Any time a newspaper issues the equivalent of 14 standard pages of solid reading matter, unrelieved by pictures and unsupported by advertising, you can bet the publisher thinks the issue is important and this public service is necessary.

And so today The Star, with the help of W. H. Eter's Eter Printing Co. of Washington, is presenting to the people of Southwest Arkansas the entire text of the tentative draft of the Proposed Constitution of 1970 for the State of Arkansas.

It is contained in a 56-page supplement of quarter-size newspaper pages enclosed with today's edition. The Star composed and printed the supplement, and Eter Printing Co. made the final trim and stapled the supplement to make it a permanent book.

We could do this only because of the new offset newspaper plant we installed at the end of 1965. "Offset" is a photographic process. In the old days we would have had to set 14 standard pages in solid Linotype slugs—a virtually impossible job for a small-city daily. But with "offset" all we had to do was call for a master copy of the Constitution and photograph it—a matter of a few hours. And the big Fairchild rotary press knocked it off in a little over 16 minutes.

Bill Eter's public service was somewhat tougher. It took his organization nine hours to trim and staple the supplement.

While this is primarily a service to local subscribers we did run a few extra copies which will be sold at 5 cents each, with no bulk sales permitted. The Associated Press in reporting yesterday on what The Star is doing today mentioned the fact that the Arkansas Democrat, state evening newspaper, is doing the same thing a couple of days from now. And I imagine other Arkansas papers will attempt a similar job, especially those with offset printing plants.

W.H. Eter, Hempstead county's delegate to the Seventh Constitutional Convention, drafted the questionnaire appearing on this page today. Study the publication, then give him the benefit of your opinion by marking the voting squares shown on the test ballot.

Also, Mr. Eter is appearing on a question-and-answer program on the Constitution over Radio Station KXAK next week, using the hour between 6 and 7 p.m. beginning Monday, Oct. 6, and running through Thursday, Oct. 9.

Since the Constitution is the basic law of the land it will pay you to get involved.

Read today's publication, discuss it, then vote on Mr. Eter's ballot and get into the debate on the radio next week.

The Star's press room wasn't quite a shambles Wednesday, but it was full of excited people and confusion—a brand new paper was coming off the Fairchild machine.

It was the first regular commercial press run of an outside publication—the Hope Hi-Lights, the Hope High School student newspaper. Formerly the Hi-Lights was printed letterpress in Texarkana—now the students are pasting up their own pages in "cold type"—typewritten news copy, with photographic lines for advertisements and headlines—and bringing the finished pages down to our plant for the press run.

They got out a beautiful edition, believe me. Congratulations to the Hope Hi-Lights staff and their faculty journalism class sponsor, Mrs. McDowell Turner.

Strong Quake in California Injures 24

SANTA ROSA, Calif. (AP) — At least 24 persons were injured by two earthquakes that ruined two houses here Wednesday night, knocked out electrical power and broke gas and water mains.

No fatalities were reported.

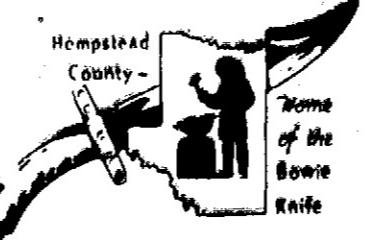
A third tremor, milder than the first two, was recorded between 5:27 and 5:28 a.m. today.

The tremors centered at Santa Rosa, 60 miles north of San Francisco, but were felt as far south as Gilroy, 75 miles south of San Francisco.

VOL. 70-No. 302-12 Pages and Supplement

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PAGE 104

Noncom Graft May Reach to Generals

By LAWRENCE L. KNUTSON
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Army's provost marshal general intervened personally to halt an investigation into allegations of criminal activities against Sgt. Maj. William O. Wooldridge, once the Army's top-ranked enlisted man, a military investigator testified today.

Lt. Col. Jack Pruitt told investigating senators the provost marshal, Maj. Gen. Carl C. Turner, ignored repeated requests that Wooldridge be investigated or asked to resign.

At that time, Pruitt testified, Turner had seen copies of criminal records showing Wooldridge had once been convicted of larceny and twice had gone AWOL.

Allegations against Wooldridge in 1967 and 1968 included leadership of a band of senior noncommissioned officers conspiring to take money, liquor, food, services and equipment from Army recreation clubs for noncommissioned officers.

Wooldridge had also been caught attempting to smuggle liquor from Vietnam into the United States on board the personal aircraft of Gen. Creighton Abrams, U.S. Army commander in Vietnam, Pruitt said.

Another allegation under investigation was that Wooldridge, a clique of sergeants and a retired Army general had met at Ft. Benning, Ga., in a conspiracy to manipulate American dollars and Vietnamese currency.

The Senate permanent investigations subcommittee, with Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., presiding, prepared to study Ft. Benning activities after two days of testimony concerning See NONCOM GRAFT (on page two)

Thurmond to Talk at UA

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. (AP) — Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., a staunch supporter of President Nixon in the 1968 election, is scheduled to speak Oct. 9 on the Symposium 70 program at the University of Arkansas. Thurmond was the Dixiecrat candidate for president in 1948.

See FUEL ADDED (on page two)

MEMO TO THE PEOPLE OF HEMPSTEAD COUNTY:

If any one would care to give me his or her opinion on the questions set forth below, or any other question pertaining to the proposed new 1970 Constitution for Arkansas, please check the questionnaire and return to me. Everything in the Constitution is still subject to a final vote. You may sign or not sign the questionnaire as you choose.

Wm. H. ETTER, Constitutional Delegate
Washington, Arkansas 71862

QUESTIONS

- | | YES | NO |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Do you favor lowering the voting age from 21 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Do you favor any changes in the present 10% limitation on interest | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Do you favor freedom to work whether or not you belong to a Union | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Do you favor giving the General Assembly the authority to levy Taxes or to raise taxes by a simple majority vote | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Do you favor reducing the number of state offices from 7 to 4 by combining the Lt. Governor with the Secretary of State; the State Auditor with the State Treasurer, and abolishing the office of State Land Commissioner | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Would you approve the election of Supreme Court Judges from Districts, rather than state-wide | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Would you be willing to permit the lawyers of the state to select the Supreme Court Judges | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Do you favor 4-year terms of office for State and County Officers (Except Representatives and members of the County Council) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Would you favor paying taxes on current year's assessment instead of preceding year (thereby eliminating possible tax loss from persons who might stay in county only one year) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Do you favor unlimited taxing authority (including sales tax) for people of a county or a city, by majority vote of those voting on the question in a general election — FOR CITIES
FOR COUNTIES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Do you approve of the structure of County Government as set up in the proposed new Constitution (A 5 member County Council, A county Administrator (present County Judge); a Sheriff & Collector, an Assessor, a Treasurer; a County Clerk and a Clerk of Courts (present Circuit Clerk) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Would you favor leaving the State Highway Department and the Game & Fish Commission, presently a part of the Constitution through Amendments, in the new Constitution
(Note: No other departments of state now have constitutional status) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Sign if you wish _____

ANY COMMENT: _____

Moratorium on Vietnam Policy Dissent Stirs Additional Arguments

By WALTER R. MEARS
AP Political Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Little Rock's liability insurance will be canceled Oct. 8 because of frequent automobile accidents.

City Manager John T. Meriwether announced Wednesday that the Hartford Insurance Co. had notified him of the cancellation.

City vehicles have been in 124 accidents since Jan. 1. The city owns about 300 vehicles.

Fuel Added to Nixon's Rights Policy

By WILLIAM BARTON
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The forced resignation of a dissident Justice Department lawyer has added fuel to controversy swirling around the Nixon administration's civil rights policies.

Gary J. Greenberg, 27, senior trial attorney in the civil rights division's appeals and research section, stepped down Wednesday after leading 65 of 74 staff lawyers in a public protest against the government's school desegregation stand.

Greenberg resigned at the request of Asst. Atty. Gen. Jerry Leonard, his division chief, who claimed only Monday there would be no retributions against attorneys who disagreed with him.

Even as Greenberg began vacating his office, Sen. Stephen M. Young, D-Ohio, suggested Leonard himself should step down. The possibility also was raised that other unhappy department lawyers might quit in protest over Greenberg's resignation.

Young accused Leonard of having "cynical, callous attitude toward civil rights problems" because of the Justice official's declaration that "nothing would change" if the Supreme Court orders "instant integration."

Leonard made the statement at a news conference at which he insisted the administration's desegregation decisions were sound despite the lawyers' charge that the department was

levying of taxes would mean about \$1.5 million additional income to the city and would provide salary increases for city employees.

The utilities, which have the authority to pass the increases on to customers, opposed Meriwether's proposal. A report compiled by the city Finance Department indicated that the average customer would pay an extra \$25.46 on utility bills if the increase were passed on to consumers.

Utility Tax Hike Proposed at Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Little Rock City Manager John T. Meriwether proposed Wednesday that each of the four utilities operating in the city be taxed 8,932 per cent of its sales in Little Rock.

Meriwether said levying of the taxes would mean about \$80,000 to those 60,000 troops," retorted Republican Leader Hugh Scott. "You can call people tokens if you want."

"Rather than a moratorium on criticism, which kills no one, we who criticize the war seek, instead, a moratorium on killing," Fulbright said.

Reps. Donald W. Riegle of Michigan, Pete McCloskey of

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller refused to say Wednesday who he had recommended that President Nixon appoint to the federal judgeship left vacant by the death of Gordon E. Young.

The governor did say he recommended one of the four persons suggested by the executive committee of the state Republican party. The committee's recommendations were G. Thomas Eisele of Little Rock, a former legal aide to the governor; Odell Pollard of Searcy, state Republican chairman; Ronald May of Little Rock, state counsel for the GOP and Circuit Court Judge Henry Britt of Hot Springs.

WR Refuses to Name Choice

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Some GOPs Critical of Haynsworth

By H. L. SCHWARTZ III
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon has come under mounting pressure from his own party in the Senate, reportedly including the GOP's No. 2 leader, to pull back his nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth to the Supreme Court.

Congressional sources indicated that Senate Republican Whip Robert P. Griffin suggested to the President during his Tuesday meeting with GOP congressional leaders that Haynsworth's name come down.

A spokesman for Griffin declined Wednesday either to confirm or deny the report. The spokesman said Griffin considered any conversation he had with the President as strictly confidential.

Griffin spearheaded the successful fight last year against President Johnson's attempt to appoint Abe Fortas chief justice.

There was no doubt other Senate Republicans were locked in bitter debate in the Senate, the issue also is simmering in the House.

Five House Republicans said today they would go ahead with plans to seek a Dec. 30, 1970, expiration date for the Gulf of Tonkin resolution that authorized military intervention in Vietnam.

Rep. John William Fulbright, D-Ark., said Nixon has made only token gestures toward disengagement in Vietnam.

"It's no token to those 60,000 troops," retorted Republican Leader Hugh Scott. "You can call people tokens if you want."

"Rather than a moratorium on criticism, which kills no one, we who criticize the war seek, instead, a moratorium on killing," Fulbright said.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The AFL-CIO opened its convention today with plans to kick out one union and to raise dues by \$4.6 million a year for some 13 million members of the labor federation's remaining 121 unions.

Both actions were linked, at least in part, with Walter Reuther's withdrawal of his United Auto Workers from the federation last year after a bitter leadership quarrel with AFL-CIO President George Meany.

The loss of Reuther's 1.6 million auto workers left a financial hole of about \$1 million a year in the federation's income.

The AFL-CIO's 29-man executive council, headed by Meany, voted Wednesday to ask the 1,000 convention delegates to expel the International Chemical Workers Union for joining Reuther's Alliance for Labor Action.

Reuther formed the alliance early this year with acting President Frank Fitzsimmons of the 1.9 million-member Teamsters Union, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on corruption charges.

Ironically, Reuther was a major leader in the fight to oust the teamsters from the federation.

The 110,000-member chemical workers joined the alliance despite Meany's warning that any AFL-CIO union that did so would face expulsion.

The 75-year-old Meany branded the auto workers-teamsters alliance a "hostile" labor organ-

ization. See LABOR MEET (on page two)

Kapp Proves He's Man for the Vikings

By JACK HAND
Associated Press Sports Writer
NEW YORK (AP) — When people talk about the Minnesota Vikings they usually start with the phrase: "If they only had a quarterback . . ." Not any more. Joe Kapp's record-tying seven touchdown passes Sunday, equaling the feats of Sid Luckman, Y.A. Tittle and Adrian Burk, moved him back in front of Gary Cuozzo, who played while Kapp rode the bench in the opener at New York.

Kapp's performance made him a sure thing for The Associated Press nomination as Offensive Player of the Week in the National Football League.

Boos usually greet Kapp but there was a standing ovation of cheers when he finished his day's work against Baltimore with a 52-14 win. To Joe, a rough, tough man with the face of a street fighter, it was a most welcome sound.

Kapp left the game in the third quarter with a cracked bone in his left wrist, a souvenir of a meeting with Bubba Smith who was kept off his back most of the day by tackle Doug Davis.

When it was realized that Kapp, who had thrown six touchdown passes, needed only five yards to break Fran Tarkenton's Viking record of 407 yards, Kapp went back in. Once the record was broken he came out again but Cuozzo suffered a broken nose on the third play. As a result, Kapp went back and got TD No. 7, a 15-yard pass to Jim Lindsey.

"It's a fun game, gentlemen," Kapp told the newsmen.

"You try just as hard every time but some days it all drops into place. Today everything worked."

More than 600 million automotive spark plugs are manufactured in the United States every year.

Foreigners—that is, non-North Dakotans—few of whom have ventured into the state, regard it as a bleak, barren, treeless Siberia where it gets 100 below in the winter, 200 above in the summer, and snow drifts are mistaken for mountains.

(Fellow North Dakotans: I know it's not true.)

Persons seeking work with The Associated Press who have indicated on their applications a willingness to work "any-

where," have even recouled at a job offer in my home state, saying by "anywhere" they meant "anywhere but North Dakota."

Froeschle's guide, a booklet replete with woodcuts, goes like this:

"You've been wondering if it's true about the howling blizzards and the 40-below zero temperatures and the dust storms and the Indian massacres . . . Of course it's true. That's what keeps out the riff-raff."

He lists historic dates:

"1851—First North Dakota post office was established at Pembina. Fur traders promptly began complaining about ZIP code service."

"1874—First U.S. Weather Bu-

reau established at Bismarck. First annual weathermen's picnic rained out."

"1966—First 200 milliwatt lignite-fired steam-powered electric plant went on the line. About 48,000 kerosene lanterns went on sale the next day."

"1968—Melroe Manufacturing Co. changed name to Melroe Co. Only two employees could spell 'manufacturing' and they were sick a lot."

Historical notes from the guide:

"Legend has it that the Vikings may have entered the Red River Valley . . . in one of their explorations. Lending credence to the theory was the finding of dozens of Copenhagen snuff cans along the river bank."

"Railroad service—Northern Pacific . . . and Great Northern . . . compete . . . especially in the area of which one can block a street the longest time."

Points of interest:

"Mt. Ransom historical site—Two saloons and the Sons of Norway Hall. Clientele is interchangeable."

"Red River Valley—So fertile discarded hubcaps have been known to grow roots."

"North Dakota State University in Fargo. No. 1 small college football team in the nation. Over past few years, NDSU's Pennsylvania football players have consistently beaten U. of North Dakota's Pennsylvania football players. State U. also has classes."

"Bald Hill Dam—north of Valley City. One of several North Dakota flood control dams operated by the U.S. Army Engineers for the purpose of creating floods at their own convenience."

"Continental Divide—Not your usual, run-of-the-mill, north-south Continental Divide. In North Dakota, it runs crossways, giving the state a sort of Oriental flavor and a bad list to starboard."

"Priest Who Led Rioters Is Jailed"

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — Wisconsin legislators planned another attempt to carry on official business today in the face of welfare demonstrations which have turned the Capitol into an armed camp.

The Rev. James E. Groppi, who led the demonstrations, was jailed Wednesday on a disorderly conduct charge arising from an invasion of the Assembly chambers Monday.

Despite this, the legislators later adopted a contempt citation against the Roman Catholic priest. They ordered him jailed for contempt of the State Assembly under a never-tested 1848 statute.

The statute provides imprisonment for the duration of the legislative session or for six months, whichever is shortest.

Father Groppi led a group of Milwaukee welfare recipients on a 90-mile march to Madison.

This Load of Pumpkins Will Make a Lot of Pies



Native Defends North Dakota, Often Called Bleak, Barren Siberia

By GEORGE MOSES

Associated Press Writer

As a native North Dakotan, I am forced to admit that the image of my state leaves something to be desired.

Foreigners—that is, non-North Dakotans—few of whom have ventured into the state, regard it as a bleak, barren, treeless Siberia where it gets 100 below in the winter, 200 above in the summer, and snow drifts are mistaken for mountains.

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Coalition Being Framed in Germany

BONN, Germany (AP) — Only "loose strings" remain to be tied up before the Social Democrats and Free Democrats agree to form a coalition government in West Germany, a spokesman for the negotiating parties said today.

Another negotiator accused the Christian Democrats, whose 20-year domination of West German politics would be ended by such a coalition, of launching "a war of nerves" to prevent it.

The spokesman, Heinz Kuehn of the Social Democrats' presidium, said talks between his party and the Free Democrats today would deal with allocating prospective Cabinet posts. The two parties plan to cut the number of portfolios from the present 19 to 15 or less.

Kuehn said the parties would submit their proposed government program to their parliamentary groups for approval Friday—12 days earlier than expected—and the new coalition might be announced that day.

After five hours of talks Wednesday, Kuehn told newsmen: "We have achieved a measure of agreement so good no one would have thought it possible when the talks began. We only have some loose strings to tie up and everything is perfect."

Willy Weyer, the Free Democratic interior minister of North Rhine-Westphalia who participated in the talks, said the Christian Democrats were waging "a war of nerves" and predicted this would escalate in the next few days.

This was a reference to a news conference statement by Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger that his Christian Democratic party had made "broad policy proposals" to the Free Democrats and expected to talk with them after their negotiations with the Social Democrats.

A coalition between the Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP) would make Foreign Minister Willy Brandt the first Social Democratic chancellor since Herman Muller in 1928-30.

The negotiations are led by Brandt and FDP chief Walter Scheel.

Together the SPD and FDP would command a 12-seat majority over the Christian Democrats in the 496-seat Bundestag, West Germany's parliament.

The present coalition government of Christian Democrats and Social Democrats expires at midnight, Oct. 19.

There has been some resistance to an SPD-FDP coalition from the Free Democrats' conservative wing, but indications are the conservatives will obey a party majority.

Five Inmates Hit in Shooting Accident

CUMMINS PRISON FARM, Ark. (AP) — State Corrections Commissioner Robert Sarver reported Wednesday night that five Cummins Prison Farm inmates had been wounded in a shooting incident, which he said was "probably accidental."

Sarver said the incident occurred Wednesday afternoon, but that details were still unclear.

He said one of the inmates, Paul Woodson, who was serving a one-year sentence for burglary and grand larceny from Lawrence County, was hospitalized at Little Rock. Sarver said, however, that Woodson's condition was not believed to be serious.

Sarver said the other four inmates received only superficial wounds.

Sarver said he would know more about the incident after doctors developed X-rays determining what type of projectile struck Woodson. He said it had been determined that at least one trusty guard fired a weapon, but that it did not appear the shooting was intentional.

"Certainly if he wanted to hit someone he could have," Sarver said.

He speculated that the trusty accidentally fired a rifle into the ground and that the bullet shattered, rebounded and struck the inmates.

Sarver identified the other inmates as Jewell Hodge of Putnam County, Keather McDonald of Lafayette County, Edward J. Courson of Ashley County and Adolph Williams of Ouachita County.

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Girl School

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP) — Queens College is an all-girls school again. Its only male student is enlisting in the Army instead of being drafted.

Moore Bros. Serving You Since 1896

PR 7-4431 — We Deliver

Farm Fresh Large

White Eggs

2 Doz. 89¢

Neuhoff Sliced Slab Bacon

10 Lbs. Red Potatoes 49¢

Big Fat Juicy

Fresh Hens

5 to 8 Lbs. 37¢

Fresh Dressed Fryers Our Specialty

27¢ Lbs.

Good Lean Pork Chops

100 Per Cent Pure Pork 69¢

Sausage

2 Lbs. 89¢

Kraft 18 Oz. Jars

Jelly

4 Jars 100¢

Grade A. Medium White Eggs

2 Doz. 79¢

Buttermilk

Biscuits

12 Cans 100¢

Country Style

Sausage

5 Lbs. 100¢

Solid Pound

Oleo

7 Lbs. 100¢

By The Piece

Bologna

3 Lbs. 100¢

Borden's

Mellorine

3 1/2 Gal. 100¢

Large Loaves

White Bread

3 Loaves For 89¢

Freshly Ground

Hamburger

'System' Blamed for Illiteracy

By ROGER DOUGHTY
NEA News Editor

NEW YORK—(NEA)—Jose Martinez propped one foot on the fire hydrant, stared at the beer bottle in his left hand and talked about life. Ocean Hill-Brownsville style.

"I know this is beer," Jose smiled, tugging at the shirt that stuck to his body and smelled of sweat, "because I can taste it. But there are too many words on the label. I'm not dumb—I graduated from high school—but I can't even read all the words on a beer bottle."

At 25, Jose Martinez can read about as well as a fifth grader should. He's proud of his high school diploma, but he knows it doesn't mean much.

"Just a piece of paper," he says. "Nice to have, but I'm no better off than my cousin. He dropped out of grade school, but he does as well as I do."

José never heard of Dr. Allen Calvin. Calvin never met José, but he knows him all too well.

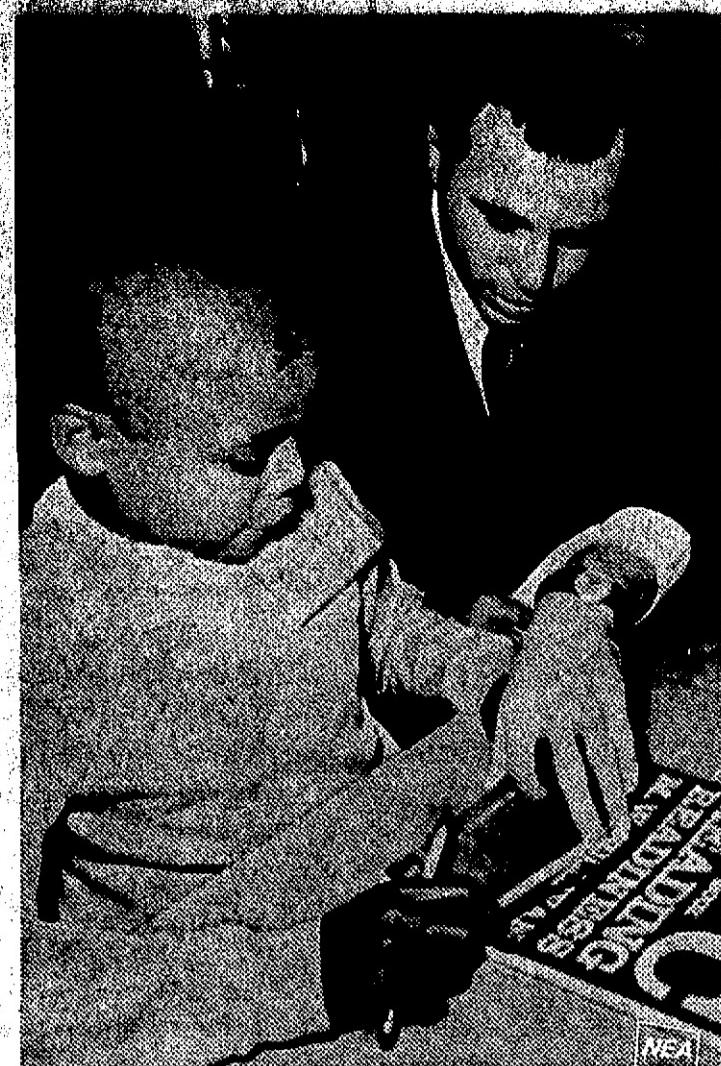
José's story isn't unusual," says Calvin, one of the founders of the Behavioral Research Lab and the guiding light of Project Read. "We've made it too difficult to learn how to read. Kids find it easier to learn from the back of cereal boxes than they can from Dick-and-Jane-type books. In today's world, if you can't read, you can't do much of anything and far too many people just can't read."

Calvin's theory is backed up by Mrs. Irma Craft, a former Detroit high school teacher who has been associated with the Career Development Center, a second chance educational operation.

"People come in here with high school diplomas," says Mrs. Craft, "but when we test them we find that they are on a fourth or fifth grade reading level. They're absolutely lost."

Dr. Calvin blames what he calls "the vested interests of the Dick and Jane publishers" for having produced so many nonreaders.

"Reading is not a mysterious or even difficult thing to



do," Calvin points out. "When kids can't read, it isn't their fault. It's the fault of the system."

Calvin decided to do something about the reading crisis in 1966 when he read the results of a government study based on the armed forces reading qualification test.

The test, Calvin points out, "wasn't designed to keep anybody out. If you flunk the test, you're functionally illiterate, which means that you can't get a decent job in our society. It's useless to try. If you don't have the reading skills to function as a combat infantry soldier, you surely don't have the skill to do

much of anything."

Checking the figures, Calvin found that 67 per cent of the black would-be soldiers who took the test failed. Twenty per cent of the whites also failed.

"One out of four Americans who take the armed forces test can't pass," says Calvin, "and that means that they're doomed from the time they're 18 to eternity."

According to Calvin, the look-say method, also known as the Dick and Jane method, has been around so long because it's exciting for the parents.

"You get to see somebody do something quickly," he says. "A kid comes home and opens a book and says,

"Look, look, Tom. Look, look, Susan. See Tom run. The trouble is that the kid can say that just as well with the book closed. You can always spot a child who has learned to read that way. You give him something different and he says, 'That's a new word. I haven't had that yet.' A kid who can read reads all words. He may not know what they mean, but he can read them."

Calvin feels that many blacks have done especially poorly on the armed forces test because of environment.

"Take any child," he says, "and put him in a home where there are no books, no newspapers, nobody to sit down and read to him—not even any comics—and the results are going to be the same. In a home where the father is gone so the mother can collect aid to dependent children, where the mother works and there are three or four other children around, nobody makes a big fuss over the little things, like being able to identify colors. A kid is doing well if he survives in that kind of child-centered home."

Calvin's method places letters in sound groups. The child is taught words that have a short "A" sound. The long "A" group is introduced later. He says it's less confusing and more effective.

So far the results bear him out. In Ocean Hill-Brownsville, where a summer program has been going on, results indicate that reading levels have risen at least one grade and as much as three grades in some cases. The results have been as encouraging in Ravenswood, Calif., Vicksburg, Ind., and Gary, Ind.

A lot of people are impressed, but not José Martinez.

"I don't need to read to know that I like the taste of beer," he says. "The words don't interest me any more."

And that is the saddest statistic of all.

Weather Watchers Shepherd Ships

By DICK KLEINER
West Coast Correspondent

MENLO PARK, Calif.—(NEA)—It's something like a game. Only you play it with pretty big things.

The game board is the Pacific Ocean. The pieces you move around are ships—100 to 300 of them at a time. And the obstacles are storms.

Playing the game is the staff of Pacific Weather Analysis Corporation. They gather around their sophisticated thermometers in this San Francisco Bay town every day and go to work. The object of the game is to get the ships across the ocean as quickly and safely as possible.

The shipping companies who subscribe to the service do so as a safeguard, something beyond their own weather predictions, the government's advisories and the achy bones of the old salts aboard the ships.

As the ships plunge through the Pacific, the company men here keep radioing it news of the weather ahead. This permits the captain to steer the most favorable courses.

The company gets its information from domestic and foreign weather bureaus, from weather satellites, from the ships at sea.

The information is fed into an IBM 1130 computing system. What comes out is automatically plotted and a new map prepared every six hours. This shows the weather and the course of each of the ships the company is concerned about.

A report is then radioed periodically to each ship.

"By recommending initial courses and en route course changes," says Bill Dupin, vice-president of Pacific Weather Analysis, "we reduce a vessel's ocean crossing.



ing time by 12 to 24 hours. As we study the weather ahead of a ship, we can develop very minor course changes that will help the captain avoid adverse conditions and ensure the safety of his ship, cargo and crew."

Dupin says that, occasionally, a small course change—only a degree or so—can mean a significant saving in time for a crossing. One such advisory saved a ship six days.

The service also advises captains, before they bark, on the basic weather patterns they will probably encounter. This helps them in stowing and lashing their cargoes in preparation for the weather ahead.

"Keeping track of 100 to 300 moving ships at a time and the constantly changing weather," Dupin says, "is a huge task. If we had to track each ship manually, we couldn't keep up. But the IBM computer system handles the job without any errors. 24 hours a day."

The maps the computer prepares show everything—even the amount of swell in the waters, the currents, how high the sea is running.

About the only thing the captains don't get from this service is the stock market results.

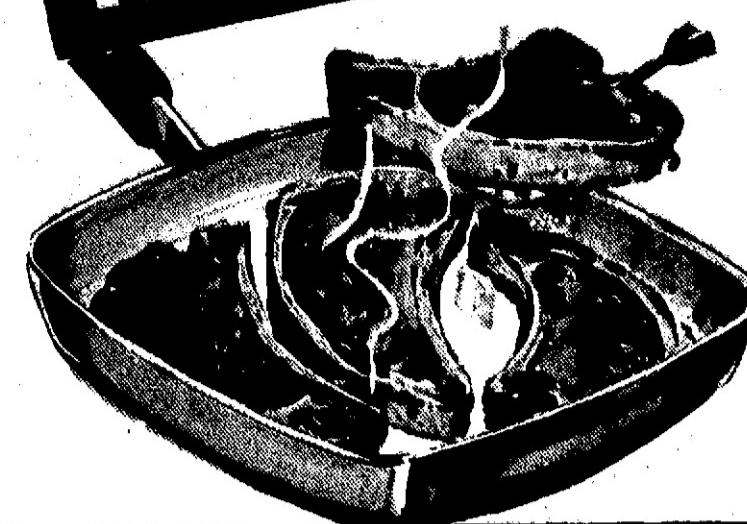
A 200-year-old Arizona saguaro may lift its fingerlike arms as tall as a four-story building and weigh 10 tons.



(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

HOPE (ARK) STAR, PHOTOFIX BY STAFF

CHOICE MEATS at SAVINGS



Good Lean

Pork Chops

79¢

Lb.

29¢

Lb.

Fresh Dressed Fryers

Cello Bag Franks	2 Lb. Bag 89¢	Decker Summer Sausage	Stick 1.39
Party Time Bologna	3 Lbs. 1.00	Dry Salt Fat Back	4 Lbs. 1.00
Decker Quality Sliced Bacon	Calf Liver	Fresh Lean Gr. Beef	Country Cured Bacon
Tray Pack	2 Lbs. 98¢	3 Lbs. 1.49	By The Piece Lb. 59¢
Lb. 83¢			

PRODUCE SPECIALS

Delicious Apples	4 Lbs. 1.00
Sweet Potatoes	2 Lbs. 25¢
Green Cabbage	3 Lbs. 25¢
Red Grapes	Lb. 19¢
Yellow Onions	Lb. 10¢
Red Potatoes	10 Lb. Bag 49¢

VALUABLE COUPON	RUFFS PRINTS	BARRY'S GRO.	15¢
		WITH THIS COUPON	
		LIMIT ONE COUPON PER PURCHASE	
		COUPON EXPIRES OCT. 4	
VALUABLE COUPON			

NABISCO	Cookie Break	DOVE LIQUID
BAMA PURE	15 OZ. BAG 39¢	FOR DISHES 22 OZ. BUSH'S BEST PINTO, GREAT NORTHERN &
Grape Jelly	18 OZ. GLASS 39¢	8 15 OZ. CANS
KRAFT BLEND	3 18 OZ. GLASSES 89¢	SHOW BOAT TOMATO SAUCE AND CHEESE
Jellies	10 OZ. JAR 1.39	8 14 OZ. CANS
FOLGERS		KRAFT MACRONI AND
Inst. Coffee		Cheese Dinner 4 7/4 OZ. BOXES 1.00

VALUABLE COUPON	Blue Plate
	Veg. Oil
	48 Oz. Bottle 79¢
	Hunts-Halves Peaches
	3 29 Oz. 1.00 Cans

VALUABLE COUPON	SAVE 58¢
	WITH THIS COUPON ON THREE PACKAGES
	BOUNTY 3 FOR 89¢
	OFFER EXPIRES OCT. 4
	BARRY'S GRO. & MKT. ONE COUPON PER PURCHASE

BARRY'S
Valu-Mart
FOOD STORES
111 S. MAIN ST.
HOPE, ARK.

Kapp Proves He's Man for the Vikings

By JACK HAND
Associated Press Sports Writer
NEW YORK (AP) — When people talk about the Minnesota Vikings they usually start with the phrase: "If they only had a quarterback . . ." Not any more. Joe Kapp's record-tying seven touchdown passes Sunday, equaling the feats of Sid Luckman, Y.A. Tittle and Adrian Burk, moved him back in front of Gary Cuozzo, who played while Kapp rode the bench in the opener at New York.

Kapp's performance made him a sure thing for The Associated Press nomination as Offensive Player of the Week in the National Football League.

Boos usually greet Kapp but there was a standing ovation of cheers when he finished his day's work against Baltimore with a 52-14 win. To Joe, a rough, tough man with the face of a street fighter, it was a most welcome sound.

Kapp left the game in the third quarter with a cracked bone in his left wrist, a souvenir of a meeting with Bubba Smith who was kept off his back most of the day by tackle Doug Davis.

When it was realized that Kapp, who had thrown six touchdown passes, needed only five yards to break Fran Tarkenton's Viking record of 407 yards, Kapp went back in. Once the record was broken he came out again but Cuozzo suffered a broken nose on the third play. As a result, Kapp went back and got TD No. 7, a 15-yard pass to Jim Lindsey.

"It's a fun game, gentlemen," Kapp told the newsmen.

"You try just as hard every time but some days it all drops into place. Today everything worked."

More than 600 million automotive spark plugs are manufactured in the United States every year.

Foreigners—that is, non-North Dakotans—few of whom have ventured into the state, regard it as a bleak, barren, treeless Siberia where it gets 100 below in the winter, 200 above in the summer, and snow drifts are mistaken for mountains.

(Fellow North Dakotans: I know it's not true.)

Persons seeking work with The Associated Press who have indicated on their applications a willingness to work "any-

where," have even recouped at a job offer in my home state, saying by "anywhere" they meant "anywhere but North Dakota."

It has remained for an old newspaper colleague of mine, Fred Froeschle, now advertising director for a big manufacturer tucked away in a tiny North Dakota town, to set them straight.

Tongue firmly in cheek, Froeschle has prepared, as a gimmick for his employer, a "Modern Guide to North Dakota." Whether it boosts sales for the Melroe Co. of Gwinner, which makes front-end loaders and the like, it is likely to cause a stirring in the graves of such

legendary North Dakota folk heroes as Gen. George Armstrong Custer and Sitting Bull.

Froeschle's guide, a booklet replete with woodcuts, goes like this:

"You've been wondering if it's true about the howling blizzards and the 40-below zero temperatures and the dust storms and the Indian massacres . . . Of course it's true. That's what keeps out the riff-raff."

He lists historic dates:

"1851—First North Dakota post office was established at Pembina. Fur traders promptly began complaining about ZIP code service."

"1874—First U.S. Weather Bu-

reau established at Bismarck. First annual weathermen's picnic rained out."

"1966—First 200 milliwatt lignite-fired steam-powered electric plant went on the line. About 48,000 kerosene lanterns went up the next day."

"1968—Melroe Manufacturing Co. changed name to Melroe Co. Only two employees could spell 'manufacturing' and they were sick a lot."

Historical notes from the guide:

"Legend has it that the Vikings may have entered the Red River Valley . . . in one of their explorations. Lending credence to the theory was the finding of dozens of Copenhagen snuff cans along the river bank."

"Railroad service—Northern Pacific . . . and Great Northern . . . compete . . . especially in the area of which one can block a street the longest time."

Points of interest:

"Fr. Ransom historical site—Two saloons and the Sons of Norway Hall. Clientele is interchangeable."

"Red River Valley—So fertile discarded hubcaps have been known to grow roots."

"North Dakota State University—located in Fargo. No. 1 small college football team in the nation. Over past few years, NDSU's Pennsylvania football players have consistently beaten U. of North Dakota's Pennsylvania football players. State U. also has classes."

"Bald Hill Dam—north of Valley City. One of several North Dakota flood control dams operated by the U. S. Army Engineers for the purpose of creating floods at their own convenience."

"Continental Divide—Not your usual, run-of-the-mill, north-south Continental Divide. In North Dakota, it runs crossways, giving the state a sort of Oriental flavor and a bad list to starboard."

Priest Who
Led Rioters
Is Jailed

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — Wisconsin legislators planned another attempt to carry on official business today in the face of welfare demonstrations which have turned the Capitol into an armed camp.

The Rev. James E. Groppi, who led the demonstrations, was jailed Wednesday on a disorderly conduct charge arising from an invasion of the Assembly chambers Monday.

Despite this, the legislators later adopted a contempt citation against the Roman Catholic priest. They ordered him jailed for contempt of the State Assembly under a never-tested 1848 statute.

The statute provides imprisonment for the duration of the legislative session or for six months, whichever is shortest.

Father Groppi led a group of Milwaukee welfare recipients on a 90-mile march to Madison.



Native Defends North Dakota, Often Called Bleak, Barren Siberia

By GEORGE MOSES
Associated Press Writer

As a native North Dakotan, I am forced to admit that the image of my state leaves something to be desired.

Foreigners—that is, non-North Dakotans—few of whom have ventured into the state, regard it as a bleak, barren, treeless Siberia where it gets 100 below in the winter, 200 above in the summer, and snow drifts are mistaken for mountains.

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SHOP KROGER FOR VALUES!

EARLIER THIS WEEK YOU SHOULD HAVE RECEIVED AN 8-PAGE HANDBILL, BY MAIL, PACKED FULL OF SAVINGS AND UP TO 450 TOP VALUE STAMPS WHEN YOU REDEEM THE VALUABLE COUPONS. HOWEVER, IF YOU DID NOT RECEIVE YOUR COPY, DROP BY YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD KROGER STORE AND PICK ONE UP.

THIS WEEK'S GENUINE IRONSTONE DINNERWARE SPECIAL—THROUGH SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1969—with EACH \$3.00 PURCHASE

Bread N' Butter PLATE Each

33¢

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U. S. Choice Tenderay Brand Beef

Round Steak

Full Shank Half- Fully

Cooked Hams

Country Club

Mellorine

Salad Dressing

Miracle Whip

Jumbo

Lettuce

ASSORTED FLAVORS

3 1/2 -Gal.

\$1

49¢

2 39¢

Heads

99¢

59¢

3

1/2 -Gal.

Ctns

2 39¢

Heads

Heads

99¢

59¢

3

1/2 -Gal.

Ctns

2 39¢

Heads

Heads

This Load of Pumpkins Will Make a Lot of Pies Coalition Being Framed in Germany

BONN, Germany (AP) — Only "loose strings" remain to be tied up before the Social Democrats and Free Democrats agree to form a coalition government in West Germany, a spokesman for the negotiating parties said today.

Another negotiator accused the Christian Democrats, whose 20-year domination of West German politics would be ended by such a coalition, of launching "a war of nerves" to prevent it.

The spokesman, Heinz Kuehn of the Social Democrats' presidium, said talks between his party and the Free Democrats today would deal with allocating prospective Cabinet posts. The two parties plan to cut the number of portfolios from the present 19 to 15 or less.

Kuehn said the parties would submit their proposed government program to their parliamentary groups for approval Friday—12 days earlier than expected—and the new coalition might be announced that day.

After five hours of talks Wednesday, Kuehn told newsmen: "We have achieved a measure of agreement so good no one would have thought it possible when the talks began. We only have some loose strings to tie up and everything is perfect."

Willy Weyer, the Free Democratic interior minister of North Rhine Westphalia who participated in the talks, said the Christian Democrats were waging "a war of nerves" and predicted this would escalate in the next few days.

This was a reference to a news conference statement by Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger that his Christian Democratic party had made "broad policy proposals" to the Free Democrats and expected to talk with them after their negotiations with the Social Democrats.

A coalition between the Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP) would make Foreign Minister Willy Brandt the first Social Democratic chancellor since Herman Muller in 1928-30.

The negotiations are led by Brandt and FDP chief Walter Scheel.

Together the SPD and FDP would command a 12-seat majority over the Christian Democrats in the 496-seat Bundestag, West Germany's parliament.

The present coalition government of Christian Democrats and Social Democrats expires at midnight Oct. 19.

There has been some resistance to an SPD-FDP coalition from the Free Democrats' conservative wing, but indications are the conservatives will obey a party majority.

Scheel said the incident occurred Wednesday afternoon, but that details were still unclear.

He said one of the inmates, Paul Woodson, who was serving a one-year sentence for burglary and grand larceny from Lawrence County, was hospitalized at Little Rock. Scheel said, however, that Woodson's condition was not believed to be serious.

Scheel said the other four inmates received only superficial wounds.

Scheel said he would know more about the incident after doctors developed X-rays determining what type of projectile struck Woodson. He said it had been determined that at least one trusty guard fired a weapon, but that it did not appear the shooting was intentional.

"Certainly if he wanted to hit someone he could have," Scheel said.

He speculated that the trusty accidentally fired a rifle into the ground and that the bullet shattered, rebounded and struck the inmates.

Scheel identified the other inmates as Jewell Hodge of Pulaski County, Keather McDonald of Lafayette County, Edward J. Courson of Ashley County and Adolph Williams of Ouachita County.

DEL MONTE SALE!

SAFEWAY

S

Tomato Juice
Del Monte Quality
Safeway Priced to
Save You 17c! **3 1**

Tomato Sauce Del Monte **8 1**
Tomato Paste Del Monte **6 1**

Beans
Del Monte
Blue Lake
Cut Green
Beans **4 1**
1-lb.
Tins
You Save 8c
at Safeway!



Red Potatoes

U.S. Number 1 Gardenside Fancy Potatoes

See
How
You
Save! **10 -Lb.**
49c
Bag



Garden Fresh Fruits and Vegetables!

Delicious Apples Red or Golden 3 -Lb. Bag 55c
Yellow Onions Sweet & Mild 3 Lbs. 29c
Juicy Oranges Fancy Valencias 5 lbs. \$1
Crisp Celery Firm Fresh Stalks. BIG BUY! 2 for 39c
Fresh Carrots Cello Wrapped 2 -Lb. Bag 35c
Head Cabbage Firm Heads lb. 10c

MELLORINE

Joyett, Assorted
Frozen Desserts
SAVE 47c!

3 \$1
1/2-Gal.
Ctns.

Tokay Grapes
Red Flame Tokays.
Our Low Price! **5 \$1**
Lbs.

Red Potatoes All Purpose 20 -Lb. Bag 97c
Apple Cider Hardin It's Good! 1-Gal. Btl. 79c
Orange Juice Safeway Pure Juice Qu. Btl. 43c
Diced Dates Wal-Mart Quality 10-Oz. Pkg. 45c
Shelled Peanuts Various Low Prices! 1-lb. Pkg. 49c
Holland Bulbs Assorted Varieties New at Your Safeway Store



BIG SAVINGS ON MANY OF YOUR FAVORITES!

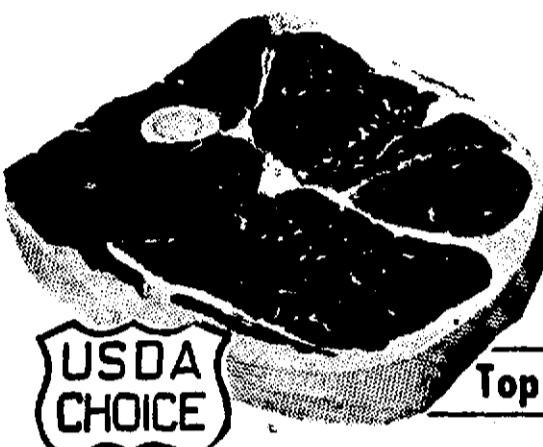
Check every bit of cupboard space at your home . . . and then head for Safeway! This big sale is loaded with bargains to stock your shelves with savings. The variety is terrific, quality is Del Monte, the brand you know and trust!

GET A LOAD OF THESE VALUES AT SAFEWAY

Fancy Spinach Del Monte Low Priced! 5 15-Oz. Tins \$1
Pineapple Juice Del Monte SAVE 11c! 3 14-Oz. Tins \$1
Sliced Pineapple Crushed or Chunks, Del M. 3 141-Oz. Tins \$1
Pear Halves Del Monte, Salad Perfect! 3 1-lb. 1-0z. Tins \$1
Green Beans Del Monte Blue Lake Whole 3 1-lb. 1-0z. Tins \$1
Sauerkraut Del Monte, Great with Weiners! 5 1-lb. Tins \$1

Funk and Wagnall's Standard Reference **ENCYCLOPEDIA** Volume No. 7 Now on Sale! Vols. 2-6 Still Available **\$1.69**

Safeway Quality Meats!



Round Steak

Full Center Cuts. USDA
Choice Beef Steak
You Save 20c Lb.! **99c**

Lb. **1.19**

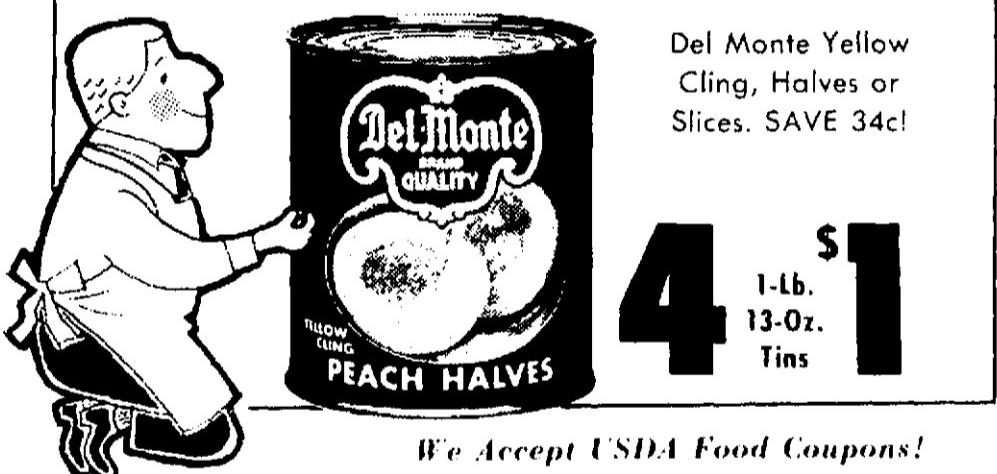
Save on These Safeway Quality Meats . . .

Sirloin Steak USDA Choice Heavy Beef lb. \$1.19
T-Bone Steak 'Waste Free' Trim USDA Choice Beef lb. \$1.39
Sirloin Strip Boneless Choice Beef Steaks lb. \$2.19

BARGAINS TO CART AWAY

Rump Roast or Bottom Round Roast lb. \$1.09
Chuck Roast Meaty Blade Cuts lb. 55c
7-Bone Roast Select Cuts lb. 65c
Boneless Stew Tender Cubes, Choice Beef lb. 79c
Pork Chops Economy Pack Quarter Loins lb. 79c
Ham Slices Choice Centers Fully Cooked lb. 99c
Pork Sausage Safeway 2 lb. Roll 1-lb. Roll 59c
Breaded Shrimp Trophy Frozen 1 1/2-lb. \$1.99
Shrimp Creole Captain's Choice 2 Pkg. \$1.49
Fish Portions Capt. Choice Breaded 1 1/2-lb. Pkg. 89c
Frankfurters Tower Brand 2 Pkg. \$1.19
Sliced Bacon Smak A-Roma 2 lb. Pkg. \$1.55 1-lb. Pkg. 79c

Peaches



4 \$1
1-lb.
13-Oz.
Tins

We Accept USDA Food Coupons!

COME IN AND YOU'LL COME OUT BETTER

Candi Cane	5 Lb. Bag 49c
SUGAR	3 Lb. Can 49c
SHORTENING	6 Bars 19c
Hollywood	499
CANDY BARS	10 Cans 100
Cannon	10 Oz. 99c
BLANKETS	
Purina	
CAT CHOW	
Busy Baker	
COOKIES	

FRYER PARTS:

* Breasts lb. 59c	* Thighs & Drums lb. 55c
* Gizzards lb. 49c	* Livers lb. 65c



All Prices Effective through Saturday, Oct. 4th at Your Safeway Store

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SAFEWAY

Supplement to Hope (Ark.) Star

Thursday, Oct. 2, 1969

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as a public service, Mr. Etter being
Hempstead county's delegate to the
Constitutional Convention.

Extra copies this
publication only 5¢

Proposed Constitution Of 1970

For The

State Of Arkansas

As Approved
On Second Reading

By The

Seventh Constitutional Convention Of The State Of Arkansas

(A preliminary draft subject to change on third reading—)

ARTICLE AND SECTION TITLES AND NUMBERS

All titles of Articles, Sections, or subsections are included for identification purposes only and are not a part of this Constitution. Number or letter designations of Articles, Sections, or subsections are included for reference purposes only and have no substantive effect on the text.

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COMBINED COUNTY OFFICES

Section 10. In those counties where any of the elected offices are now combined they shall remain combined until changed as provided in this Constitution.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS

Section 11. The assessed valuation of tangible property, for purposes of Article 7, Section 3(a), shall not be required to exceed twenty percent of actual value for ten years after approval of this Constitution.

Constitution shall continue to serve the full terms for which they have been appointed.

COUNTY GAME COMMISSIONS

Section 5. Article 4, Section 14, shall not repeal, alter, or modify the provisions of any existing special laws creating a county game commission.

GAME AND FISH LAWS AND CONTRACTS

Section 6. All laws now in effect pertaining to game and fish matters shall continue in force until changed. All contracts and agreements now in effect shall remain in force until their expiration date.

TENURE OF PRESENT JUDGES

Section 7. All Circuit judges and Chancery and Probate judges in office at the time this Constitution becomes effective shall continue in office as District Court judges, and Municipal Court judges shall continue as County Trial Court judges. Each such judge shall continue in office until the end of the term for which he was elected, and may be a candidate to succeed himself.

JURISDICTION OF PRESENT COURTS

Section 8. The jurisdiction hereby conferred on District Courts shall include all matters previously cognizable by Circuit, Chancery, and Probate Courts and all judicial matters previously cognizable by County and Common Pleas Courts. The geographic districts and subject matter divisions of the Chancery and Circuit Courts existing at the time this Constitution takes effect shall become districts and divisions of the District Court hereby established until changed pursuant to this Constitution. Until otherwise modified, County Trial Courts shall have the jurisdiction vested in Municipal, Juvenile, and Justice of the Peace Courts at the time this Constitution takes effect.

PREAMBLE

We the people of the State of Arkansas, grateful to Almighty God for the privilege of choosing our own form of government and for our civil and religious liberty, and desiring to perpetuate and secure these blessings to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT

SOURCE OF POWER

Section 1. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their protection, security, and benefit; and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same in such manner as they may think proper.

FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

Section 2. All men are created equally free and independent and have inherent and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

REDRESS OF WRONGS

Section 3. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the law for all injuries or wrongs he may receive to his person, property, or reputation; he shall obtain justice freely and without purchase, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

POWERS OF THE STATE

Section 4. The enumeration in this Constitution of specified powers and functions shall not be construed as a limitation of the powers of State government, but the State government shall have all of the powers not denied by this Constitution or the Constitution of the United States.

SEPARATION OF POWERS

Section 5. The powers of the government of the State shall be divided into three separate departments: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. No person or group of persons belonging to or constituting one department shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as expressly permitted in this Constitution.

EMINENT DOMAIN

Section 6. The State's right of eminent domain is conceded.

ARTICLE 2

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

Section 1. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person ever be deprived of any right, privilege, or immunity, nor exempted from any burden or duty, on account of race, color, sex, or national origin.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW

Section 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS

Section 3. The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and all persons may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY, ASSOCIATION, AND PETITION

Section 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to associate with each other, and to petition for redress of grievances, shall never be abridged.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

Section 5. All men have a natural right to worship

Statutes (1947) Annotated. When the provisions are so compiled this Article shall no longer be considered a part of this Constitution.

II. TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

To insure the orderly transition from the Constitution of 1874 to this Constitution the following temporary provisions are set forth to be effective for such period as may be required:

(Note: The following sections include only those temporary provisions acted upon by the Convention by the end of second reading. Other temporary provisions may be added by the Schedule and Transitional Provisions Committee.)

INITIAL ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Section 1. The executive officers specified in Article 4, Section 1, shall be elected in the general election in 1974 and shall assume office January 1, 1975. Until such date, the executive officers shall be a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, Auditor of State, State Land Commissioner, and Attorney General, who shall be elected by the direct vote of the people, to serve two-year terms and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

TITLES OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Section 2. After January 15, 1975, the General Assembly may change the titles of the Auditor-Treasurer and Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State to such titles as may more clearly reflect their duties.

INITIAL ALLOCATION OF PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS

Section 3. The initial allocation of departments by law pursuant to Article 4, Section 12 of this Constitution, shall be completed by the time of adjournment of the regular session of the General Assembly in 1975. If such allocation is not completed by that time, the Governor shall within one year thereafter make the initial allocation by executive order, which shall have the force of law.

MEMBERS OF HIGHWAY COMMISSION AND GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

Section 4. Members of the Highway Commission and Game and Fish Commission serving at the time of adoption of this

(vi) The Supreme Court shall establish rules implementing the provisions of this Section. Proceedings before the Commission shall be confidential.

(vii) A judge who has been removed shall be ineligible to hold judicial office.

(viii) Proceedings under this Section shall be cumulative and not in lieu of impeachment or other criminal or civil proceedings.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNING BODIES

(f) At least one half of the members of the governing body of a municipality having a population in excess of ten thousand shall be elected from districts having approximately equal population. Each such member shall be a resident of the district from which he is elected.

PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING

(g) The existing pari-mutuel wagering in Crittenden County shall be lawful. If the General Assembly repeals this section, it may re-enact it.

PRICE-FIXING LAWS

(h) All laws fixing prices of consumer goods, except those prices set by municipalities or regulatory commissions having jurisdiction over public utilities, shall be void.

Section 3. There are hereafter set forth provisions which shall, on the adoption of this Constitution, have the same effect as initiated measures except that they may not be declared unconstitutional:

CONVERSION OF BONDS

(a) Bonds described in Article 7, Section 12, shall not be sold at a discount or converted into any greater principal amount.

Section 4. Upon the adoption of this Constitution, all of the provisions herein contained shall be compiled in Arkansas

according to the dictates of their own consciences. No man can be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent. No preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment, denomination or mode of worship. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any public office, trust, or benefit.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Section 6. The General Assembly shall not grant or deny to any citizen or class of citizens privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

UNREASONABLE SEARCHES, SEIZURES AND INVASION OF PRIVACY

Section 7.

(a) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall be issued except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

(b) The right of the people to be secure against unreasonable invasions of privacy shall not be violated.

HABEAS CORPUS

Section 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except by the General Assembly in case of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion, when the public safety may require it.

CRIMINAL CHARGE

Section 9. No person shall be held to answer a felony charge except on presentment or indictment of a grand jury or on information filed by the Prosecuting Attorney, except in cases arising in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

RIGHTS OF ACCUSED

Section 10. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to the assistance of counsel for his defense, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to have a copy thereof, to be confronted with

the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to be heard by himself and his counsel. He shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the crime is alleged to have been committed; provided that the venue may be changed upon application of the accused as provided by law. If the jury be divided in opinion, the court may, in its discretion, discharge the jury and commit or bail the accused for trial.

PRELIMINARY HEARING

Section 11. Every person accused of a felony shall upon arrest be entitled to an immediate determination by judicial proceeding of the existence of reasonable grounds for trial upon the charge.

SELF-INCRIMINATION, DOUBLE JEOPARDY

Section 12. No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself in any criminal case; nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty for the same offense, whether the prior prosecution was under the laws of this State, another state, or the United States.

BAIL AND PUNISHMENT

Section 13. All persons shall before conviction and pending appeal be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishment be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

TRIAL BY JURY

Section 14. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in aid cases as provided by law. In civil cases three-fourths of the jurors may return a verdict. When a verdict is returned by less than all jurors, those jurors consenting to the verdict shall sign it.

EXEMPTION

Section 15. The General Assembly shall exempt from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all residents of this State.

(c) Court records shall be maintained in the offices of the municipal, county, probate and circuit clerks in the present manner, but the Supreme Court shall establish a uniform system of record-keeping.

ARTICLE VI. JUDICIAL COMMISSION

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Section 1. The Judicial Commission shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be a member of the congressional bar, one a member of the bar of the state, selected by the licensed bar of the state, and one a member of the bar of the circuit, selected by the licensed bar of the circuit, and a lawyer from the state or circuit, selected by the licensed bar of the state or circuit. The members shall be chosen, respectively, by the congressional bar, the state bar, and the circuit bar, and shall be one, two, and three years respectively after their election, and shall be elected at the same time as the original members of the Supreme Court. The members shall be chosen by the circuit bar, and shall be removed in the same manner as the original members of the Supreme Court.

Section 2. The members of the Judicial Commission shall be chosen by the circuit bar, and shall be removed in the same manner as the original members of the Supreme Court.

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SCHEDULE

I. STATUTORY AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. It is the intent of this Article to provide a means whereby necessary provisions for

(a) implementing this Constitution and

(b) establishing an orderly transition of law may be characterized as other than permanent constitutional law, and to assist in omitting from the body of the Constitution matters which should more properly be included in some other category.

Section 2. There are hereafter set forth provisions which shall, on the adoption of this Constitution, have the same effect as statutes enacted by the General Assembly, except that they may not be declared unconstitutional:

COMPENSATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(a) Unless otherwise provided by law, the members of the General Assembly shall be paid three thousand dollars per annum and, while in session, twenty-five dollars per diem plus eight cents per mile for one round trip to Little Rock per week.

AUDITS

(b) Each department, board, agency, institution, and instrumentality, of the State shall be audited annually. The audits shall contain a detailed analysis of all income and expenditures, and copies shall be furnished to the General Assembly.

GAME AND FISH FARMS EXCEPTION

(c) Any existing regulations affected by Article 4, Section 14(h) shall remain in effect until changed by law.

CLERKS OF COURTS

(d) (i) Clerks of Courts shall maintain a separate record for each trial court by uniform system as provided by rule of the Supreme Court. They shall have such additional clerical duties as may be prescribed by law, and shall be the filing officer for all pleadings in the respective courts served.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

Section 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action.

SLAVERY AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

Section 17. There shall be no slavery in this State, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

EXILE

Section 18. No person shall under any circumstances be exiled from this State.

TREASON

Section 19. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying and making war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

Section 20. The citizens of this State shall have the right to keep and bear arms for their common defense. No license or registration tax or fee shall ever be imposed on this right.

ATTAINDER, EX POST FACTO LAWS, AND CONTRACTS

Section 21. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed.

PERPETUITIES AND MONOPOLIES

Section 22. Perpetuities and monopolies shall not be allowed.

ILLEGAL EXACTIONS

Section 23. Any person affected by an illegal exaction by any governmental unit may institute suit in behalf of himself and other affected persons against the enforcement of the exaction.

JUST COMPENSATION

Section 24. Private property shall not be taken, appropriated, or damaged for public use without just compensation.

SUBORDINATION OF THE MILITARY

Section 25. The military shall at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

PROPERTY OF RESIDENT ALIENS

Section 26. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens in regard to the possession, enjoyment, or descent of property.

RESERVED RIGHTS

Section 27. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE 3

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

LEGISLATIVE POWER

Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a House of Representatives of one hundred two members and a Senate of thirty-four members, but the people reserve to themselves the powers of initiative and referendum.

QUALIFICATIONS; EXCLUSION AND EXPULSION

Section 2.

(a) At the time of election a member of the General Assembly shall be a registered voter and shall have been a resident of the State for two years and of the district from which he is elected for six months. When elected, Representatives shall be at least twenty-one years of age and Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age.

HORSE RACING AND PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING

Section 17. Horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering thereon shall be lawful in Hot Springs, Garland County, and shall be regulated by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 12

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND REVISION

AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by initiative, by the General Assembly, or by a constitutional convention. No more than four amendments shall be submitted by the General Assembly at the same general election. Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the voters of the State at a general election under such procedures as may be prescribed by law. Amendments shall be adopted only by a majority of those voting on the question and shall become effective thirty days after such election unless some other date is prescribed in the amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Section 2. A constitutional convention may be called by law, by initiative, or by the voters of the State at a general election upon submission of the question by resolution of the General Assembly. If a constitutional convention has not been held or if the question of calling a convention has not been submitted to the voters of the State for a period of twenty years, then the question shall be submitted at the next general election. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the holding of a convention within one year after a majority of those voting on the question approves the calling of a convention.

SUBMISSION FOR RATIFICATION

Section 3. A constitutional convention may submit a new constitution as one proposal to be voted on by the people, or it may submit proposed parts or alternative parts of a new constitution, or amendments, for separate votes. The manner of submission to and adoption by the people shall be provided by law.

shall first be made to the owner in money or secured to him by a deposit of money. A jury shall ascertain such compensation, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, as provided by law.

USURY

Section 13. All contracts for a greater rate of interest than ten percent per annum shall be void as to principal and interest, and the General Assembly shall prohibit the same by law; but when no rate of interest is agreed upon, the rate shall be six percent per annum. The maximum interest rate may be changed by a law enacted by two-thirds of the total membership of each house of the General Assembly.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Section 14. The General Assembly shall have power to enact laws prescribing the amount of compensation to be paid by employers for injuries to or death of employees, and to whom said payment shall be made. It shall have power to provide the means, methods, and forum for adjudicating claims arising under said laws, and for securing payment of same. Provided, that otherwise no law shall be enacted limiting the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death or for injuries to persons or property; and in case of death from such injuries the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such action shall be prosecuted.

LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP

Section 15. No person shall be denied employment because of membership in or affiliation with or resignation from a labor union, or because of refusal to join or affiliate with a labor union; nor shall any corporation or individual or association of any kind enter into any contract, written or oral, to exclude from employment members of a labor union or persons who refuse to join a labor union, or because of resignation from a labor union; nor shall any person against his will be compelled to pay dues to any labor organization as a prerequisite to or condition of employment. The General Assembly shall have power to enforce this Section by appropriate legislation.

LOTTERIES

Section 16. Lotteries, the sale of lottery tickets, and all other forms of gaming shall be unlawful in this State.

(b) Each house is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, but shall have power to exclude a member-elect only if he fails to meet the qualifications expressly enumerated in this Constitution. Each house may, by roll-call vote of two-thirds of its total membership, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause. The determination of contested elections of members shall be vested in the courts.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Section 3. The State shall be divided into as many House districts as there are Representatives and as many Senate districts as there are Senators. Only one member shall be elected by the voters of each district. Districts shall be as nearly equal in population as practicable. The population of each district for the purpose of representation shall not include inmates of prisons, hospitals for the insane, or similar institutions. In determining representation, adjustments shall be made for persons counted in the federal census who were not legal residents of the districts where they were counted.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT

Section 4.

(a) A Board of Apportionment is established and shall consist of the Governor, who shall be chairman, the Attorney General, the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State, and two persons not members of the General Assembly, one named by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and one by the President of the Senate. The Board of Apportionment shall divide the State into House and Senate districts immediately following each decennial federal census and shall, so far as practicable, observe county and municipal boundaries in establishing such districts.

(b) The reapportionment shall be completed within ninety days after the official census population figures are released by the United States. The report of the Board shall be filed with the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State, setting forth the population and boundaries of each House and Senate district. This apportionment shall be effective thirty days after filing unless action for revision is commenced in the Supreme Court within that period.

(c) The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction of any action filed by a qualified elector to compel the Board of Apportionment to perform its duties, or to revise

any arbitrary action or abuse of discretion by the Board in making the apportionment. These proceedings shall have precedence over any other business before the Court. If a revision is decreed by the Court, a certified copy of its judgment shall be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State and shall be the apportionment.

ELECTION AND TERMS

Section 5. Members of the General Assembly shall be elected at general elections. Their terms shall begin on January 1 following the date of their election. The terms of Representatives shall be two years and of Senators four years. The Senate shall be divided so that one-half shall be elected every two years. At the next regular session following any decennial reapportionment the newly elected Senators shall determine by lot which of them shall serve for four years and which of them shall serve for two years in order to maintain such a ratio. No such determination shall be made after any other reapportionment.

VACANCIES

Section 6. Vacancies in the General Assembly shall be filled for the unexpired term as provided by law, or if no provision be made by law, by appointment by the Governor.

COMPENSATION

Section 7. The General Assembly shall set the compensation of its members. No change shall become effective until January 1 following the general election after it is enacted.

LEGISLATIVE IMMUNITY

Section 8. Members of the General Assembly shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either house. Members attending, going to, or returning from legislative sessions are not subject to civil process and are privileged from arrest except for felony or breach of the peace.

REGULAR SESSIONS

Section 9. Unless otherwise provided by law, the General Assembly shall meet annually in regular session on the second Monday in January, except that in the year following the election of a Governor the regular session shall commence on the first Monday in March. Regular

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

Section 10. The State of Arkansas shall never be made a party defendant in any of her courts, except in actions for breach of contract or as otherwise provided by law.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Section 11.

(a) It is the policy of this State that its natural beauty and resources be conserved and developed. The General Assembly shall enact such laws as may be required for the conservation, development, management, and use of the natural beauty and resources of the State, with due regard for the general welfare of its citizens, and the right of private property.

(b) The General Assembly shall be the guardian and conservator of the water resources of the State, which shall be reserved for the present and future need of the State and its people. The vested right of the State in its interstate water resources is hereby declared, and such right shall never be surrendered in perpetuity, nor otherwise except by law.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS

Section 12.

(a) Corporations may be formed under general laws which may be altered or repealed. The General Assembly may alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation, whenever it may be injurious to the citizens of the State, in such manner that no injustice shall be done to the stockholders.

(b) The General Assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, except for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes, when the corporations created are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State.

(c) Foreign corporations may be authorized to do business in this State under such limitations and restrictions as may be provided by law.

(d) No private corporations shall issue stocks or bonds, except for money or property actually received or labor done. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

(e) No property or interest in property shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation until full compensation

shall be eligible to succeed himself unless prohibited by this Constitution or by law.

(c) The Governor, Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State, and Acting Governor and their husbands or wives shall be ineligible for appointment to fill any vacancies occurring or any office or position created, and resignation shall not remove such ineligibility. Relatives of these persons within the first degree of consanguinity or affinity shall also be ineligible.

(d) If the office would in regular course be filled at the next general election, the appointee shall serve the remainder of the unexpired term. Otherwise, the appointee shall serve until a successor is elected and qualified either at the next general election if the vacancy occurs more than four months prior thereto, or at the second general election after the vacancy occurs if it occurs within four months of the next general election. The person so elected shall take office on January 1 following his election, and serve the remainder of the unexpired term.

SALARIES AND FEES OF STATE OFFICERS

Section 7. The General Assembly shall fix the salaries and fees of all State officers. No greater salary or fee than that fixed by law shall be paid to any State officer, employee, or other person. The number and salaries of the employees of the departments of government shall be fixed by law.

ACCOUNTING FOR PUBLIC MONEY

Section 8. No collector or holder of public money, nor any assistant or deputy of such collector or holder, shall be eligible for membership in the General Assembly, nor to any office of trust or profit, until he shall have accounted for and paid over all sums for which he may have been liable.

IMPEACHMENT

Section 9. All civil officers of the State are subject to impeachment by the House of Representatives for high crimes and misdemeanors and gross misconduct in office. Impeachments shall be tried publicly by the Senate with the Chief Justice presiding, but if he is disqualified the Senate shall select a presiding officer. No person shall be convicted upon impeachment except by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of the Senate entered in the journal. Judgment of impeachment shall not extend beyond removal from office but shall not prevent criminal or civil proceedings on the same or related charges.

sessions shall last no longer than sixty consecutive days unless extended by a vote of three-fifths of the total membership of each house.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

Section 10.

(a) Three-fifths of the total membership of each house may call a special session, not exceeding thirty consecutive days, by signing a document specifying the purposes of the session.

(b) The Governor may call the General Assembly into special session by proclamation, which shall specify the purposes of the session.

(c) No business, other than that specified in the call, shall be transacted until action has been taken on the purposes specified. Thereafter the General Assembly may, by a roll-call vote of three-fifths of the total membership of each house, remain in session not exceeding an additional thirty days, during which it may consider other matters.

ADJOURNMENT

Section 11. If the two houses of the General Assembly disagree as to the time of adjournment, and such disagreement is certified to the Governor by the presiding officers of the two houses, the Governor may adjourn them.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

Section 12.

Rules

(a) Each house of the General Assembly shall adopt rules of procedure and keep a journal of its proceedings.

Quorum

(b) A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel attendance of absent members.

Presiding Officers

(c) The House of Representatives shall choose a

Speaker and the Senate shall choose a President from their respective members.

Open Meetings

(d) All meetings of the General Assembly and its committees shall be open. The vote of each member of the General Assembly and its committees on any substantive question shall be recorded and made public.

Interim Committees

(e) Interim committees of the General Assembly, including a legislative council and other joint committees, may be established.

Subpoena

(f) Each house shall by majority vote have the power to compel by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of documents and other material on matters relating to pending or proposed legislation.

FORM OF BILLS

Section 13. The General Assembly shall enact no law except by bill, and every bill shall be confined to one subject, unless it codifies, revises, or arranges existing laws. The enacting clause shall read: "BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS."

PASSAGE OF BILLS

Section 14. The General Assembly shall establish the procedure for enactment of bills into law. No bill shall become law unless it has been reproduced and placed upon the desks of the members in the house considering such bill at least three days prior to passage, read at least by title in each house on three separate days, and approved by a majority of the total membership of each house, unless a larger percentage of such membership shall be required in this Constitution. No bill shall be so altered or amended as to change its original purpose. The vote on the final passage of all bills shall be entered in the journal. The General Assembly shall provide for the publication of all acts.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Section 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the orderly continuity of government in periods of emergency.

OATH OF OFFICE

Section 3. All public officers, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe to the following oath of affirmation: "I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____, upon which I am now about to enter, so help me God."

DUAL OFFICE HOLDING

Section 4. No person shall hold more than one office in the same department of the government at the same time, except that members of the State Militia, officers of the public schools, and notaries public may serve in any public office to which they may be chosen.

CODE OF ETHICS

Section 5.

(a) No official or employee of this State or its political subdivisions shall engage or participate in any employment or activity which may involve a conflict of interest with the duties of his position.

(b) The General Assembly shall enact a comprehensive code of ethics for all appointive and elective officials and employees of the State and its subdivisions.

VACANCIES IN ELECTIVE OFFICES

Section 6.

(a) A vacancy shall exist when the person elected to any office fails to qualify or ceases to serve for any reason. The Governor shall fill vacancies in offices in the Executive Department with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) Unless otherwise provided in this Constitution, the Governor shall fill by appointment vacancies in elective State, district, circuit, county, and township offices, except members of the General Assembly and of the United States House of Representatives. A person appointed to fill a vacancy

ELECTIONS

Section 10. Initiated measures shall be submitted only at general elections, but referendum petitions shall be referred to the voters at special elections when fifteen percent of the qualified voters shall petition for such special elections. The governing body of any county or municipality may call a special election on any local measure which has been referred. Measures submitted to the people shall become law only when approved by a majority of the votes cast upon such measures. An initiated measure approved by the people shall become effective thirty days after the election, unless otherwise specified in the measure.

CONFLICTING MEASURES

Section 11. If conflicting initiated or referred measures are approved at the same election, the one receiving the most affirmative votes shall become law.

AMENDMENT AND REPEAL

Section 12. No measure hereafter approved by a vote of the people shall be amended or repealed for ten years by the General Assembly or by the governing body of any county or municipality, except upon a roll-call vote of two-thirds of the total membership of each house of the General Assembly or of the local governing body, as the case may be.

LOCAL PROVISIONS

Section 13. The General Assembly shall provide the procedure for the exercise of the initiative and referendum powers by counties. Municipalities may provide for the exercise of their initiative and referendum powers.

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION

Section 14. No legislation shall restrict, hamper, or impair the exercise of the rights of initiative and referendum herein reserved to the people, but the General Assembly may implement the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 11

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The seat of government of this State shall be and remain at Little Rock.

REVIVAL, AMENDMENT, OR EXTENSION
OF LAWS

Section 15. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended by reference to its title only; but so much thereof as is revived, amended, or extended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

VETO

Section 16.

(a) When a bill has passed the General Assembly, it shall be presented to the Governor for his signature within three days, Sundays excepted. If he signs the bill, it shall become law.

(b) If a bill is presented to the Governor more than ten days before the adjournment of the General Assembly, it shall become law if it is not vetoed within ten days after such presentation. If a bill is presented to the Governor within ten days before adjournment of the General Assembly, or within three days after adjournment, it shall become law if not vetoed within thirty days after adjournment.

(c) If there is a veto while the General Assembly is in session, the bill shall be returned on or before the following legislative day by the Governor to the house of its origin, together with a statement of his objections. If there is a veto while the General Assembly is not in session, the bill shall be filed with a statement of the Governor's objections in the office of the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State. The Governor may veto separate items in appropriation bills.

(d) A bill vetoed by the Governor while the General Assembly is in session may be reconsidered by it, and if three-fifths of the total membership of each house vote to override the veto, the vetoed provision shall become law.

LOCAL OR SPECIAL ACTS

Section 17. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special acts.

LEVY AND INCREASE OF TAXES

Section 18. The levy of a tax, or the increase of a rate of tax, shall require the vote of a majority of the total membership of each house of the General Assembly.

APPROPRIATIONS

Section 19. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury except pursuant to specific appropriation made by law, the purpose of which shall be distinctly stated in the bill. The maximum amount which may be drawn shall be specified in dollars. No appropriation shall be for a longer period than two years. The general appropriation bill for any fiscal period shall be passed before any other appropriation bill may be enacted. The general appropriation bill shall contain only appropriations for the ordinary expense of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the State. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing only one subject.

ARTICLE 4

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Section 1. The elected officers of the Executive Department shall be a Governor, Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State, Auditor-Treasurer, and Attorney General, who shall be elected by the direct vote of the people, to serve four-year terms and until their respective successors have been elected and qualified.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF GOVERNOR

Section 2.

(a) The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws.

(b) He shall from time to time report to the General Assembly on the affairs of the State and recommend measures he considers necessary or desirable.

(c) He shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the State, except when they are in the service of the United States, and may call them out to execute the laws, preserve order, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 6.

(a) The word "measure" as used in this Article includes any law, resolution, ordinance, charter, or legislative enactment.

(b) The veto power shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people.

SIGNATURES

Section 7. For the purposes of Section 2(a) and Section 4(a), the number of signatures of qualified voters required for statewide initiative and referendum petitions shall be based upon the total number of votes cast for the office of Governor in the last preceding general election; and in counties and municipalities, the number shall be based on the number of votes cast for the office of Governor in the county or municipality.

SUFFICIENCY OF PETITIONS

Section 8.

(a) Sufficiency of petitions shall be decided by the officials designated by law, subject to review by the Supreme Court in the case of statewide petitions and by the District Court in the case of local petitions.

(b) If the designated official decides that a petition is insufficient, he shall notify the sponsors, who shall have thirty days for a statewide petition and ten days for a local petition to correct or amend their petitions.

(c) If the sufficiency of any petition is challenged, such cause shall take precedence over every other cause, but failure of the courts to decide the sufficiency issue prior to the election named in such petition shall not prevent the question from being placed on the ballot, nor render such measure invalid if approved by a vote of the people.

BALLOT TITLE

Section 9. The exact title to be used on the ballot shall be submitted with the petition and shall be intelligible, honest, and impartial.

THE REFERENDUM

Section 3. The people reserve to themselves the power to the electorate, for approval or rejection, any State, county, or municipal measure, including any item of an appropriation bill. The General Assembly shall not submit measures to the people except as provided in this Constitution.

REFERENDUM PROCEDURE

Section 4.

(a) Six percent of the qualified voters of the State may refer to the people any measure passed by the General Assembly. Fifteen percent of the qualified voters of any county or municipality may refer to the people any measure of a local legislative body.

(b) Except as provided in Section 5, any measure referred to the people shall remain in abeyance until such vote is taken; but referral of one or more items, sections, or parts of a measure shall not delay the effective date of the remainder.

(c) Statewide referendum petitions shall be filed with the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State not later than one hundred days after such measure becomes law. The time for filing referendum petitions against a measure of a local legislative body shall be fixed at not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days after the passage of such measure.

EFFECTIVENESS CLAUSE

Section 5. If necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of each house, or the governing body of any county or municipality by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of such body, may by roll-call vote provide that certain measures shall become effective immediately. The reason for immediate effectiveness shall be stated in the measure; but immediate effectiveness shall not be declared on any franchise, special privilege, or act creating a vested right or interest or alienating any public property. If a referendum is filed against any measure declared to be immediately effective, such measure shall be effective until it is rejected by a majority of those voting on the measure.

(d) He may at any time require information in writing or otherwise, from the officers of any executive or administrative department, office, agency, board, commission, or institution on any subject relating to the respective offices.

(e) He shall commission all elective State and county officers.

(f) He shall keep and officially use the Great Seal of the State of Arkansas.

(g) He shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons for all offenses. A pardon shall remove all civil disabilities. He may remit fines and forfeitures in the manner prescribed by law. He shall communicate to the General Assembly at its request any or all cases of reprieve, commutation, or pardon, stating his reasons therefor, the name and crime, the sentence, its date, and the date of the reprieve, commutation, or pardon.

QUALIFICATIONS OF GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR-SECRETARY OF STATE

Section 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State shall be citizens of the United States, and, upon assuming office, at least thirty years of age, and residents of this State at least five of the seven years immediately preceding.

TENURE OF GOVERNOR

Section 4. No person shall be elected to serve as Governor for more than eight years in immediate succession. Any person who has served as Governor for more than two years of a term for which some other person was elected may not be elected to the office more than once in immediate succession. Any person not qualified to serve as Governor under this Section shall be ineligible for the office of Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State.

SUCCESSION

Section 5.

(a) In case of death, resignation, removal, or disability of the Governor, the order of succession shall be: Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State and, if otherwise qualified, Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the

Senate. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, the successor shall serve for the remainder of the term or until the disability ceases.

(b) If the Governor-elect dies or fails to qualify, or if the Governor dies, resigns, or is removed at least four months before a general election at which a Governor would not in the regular course be elected, then a Governor shall be elected at such general election to take office on the following January 1 and serve for the remainder of the term. The successor provided in subsection (a) above shall serve until such time.

(c) The General Assembly shall provide for succession in cases not covered by this Article.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF GOVERNOR

Section 6. When the Governor is absent from the State for more than twenty consecutive days, the person next in line of succession shall assume the duties of the Governor until his return. When the Governor is absent for less than twenty consecutive days, he may authorize the person next in line of succession to assume his duties temporarily.

DISABILITY OF GOVERNOR

Section 7. Disability of the Governor by reason of physical or mental incapacity shall be determined by the Supreme Court upon certification by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate that a resolution requesting such determination has been passed by three-fifths of the total membership of each house. Such determination shall be final and conclusive. Upon petition of the disabled Governor, the Supreme Court shall determine if and when the disability ceases.

DUTIES OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR- SECRETARY OF STATE

Section 8. The Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State shall exercise such authority within the State as may be delegated to him by the Governor; attest to the Great Seal of the State of Arkansas; keep a register of the official acts of the Executive Department and the General Assembly and attest to them when necessary; transmit copies of the register together with copies of all papers relative thereto to both houses of the General Assembly; be custodian of all State records; authenticate all official acts of the

(b) The method of nominating candidates for public office shall be provided by law. To be nominated in a party primary, or to be elected in a general election, a candidate must receive a majority of all votes cast for that office.

ELECTION CONTESTS

Section 5.

(a) Contests of election for any statewide office shall be determined by original proceedings filed with the Supreme Court within twenty days after the election. The Court may appoint masters and adopt rules to govern such proceedings, and shall render its decisions expeditiously.

(b) The courts shall determine all other election contests in accordance with a uniform method to be provided by law.

ARTICLE 10

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

THE INITIATIVE

Section 1. The people reserve to themselves the power to propose an unlimited number of constitutional amendments and State, county, and municipal measures, and to adopt or reject them.

INITIATIVE PROCEDURE

Section 2.

(a) Eight percent of the qualified voters of the State may propose any law, and ten percent may propose any constitutional amendment, by initiative petition. Fifteen percent of the qualified voters of any county or municipality may propose for their county or municipality any measure not contrary to any general law of this State.

(b) Every petition shall include the full text of the proposed measure. Statewide petitions shall be filed with the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State not less than three months before the election at which the proposal is to be submitted. The time for filing local petitions shall be fixed at not less than sixty nor more than ninety days before the election at which the proposal is to be submitted.

ARTICLE 9

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS

Section 1.

(a) Every citizen of the United States, at least twenty-one years of age, a resident of this State at least four months, and registered as a voter as provided by law, shall be qualified to vote in any State or local election.

(b) The minimum voting age may be lowered by law to not less than eighteen years of age.

(c) The General Assembly may provide for voting for President and Vice-President of the United States by persons who fulfill all requirements for voting, except length of residence, and by persons registered to vote in Arkansas who have moved to other states and do not meet the residence requirements for voting in those states.

(d) The General Assembly shall define residence for voting purposes.

VOTING DISQUALIFICATIONS

Section 2. The General Assembly shall designate felonies and mental deficiencies which disqualify persons from voting, and the conditions under which the franchise may be restored.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Section 3. The General Assembly shall provide for a system of personal and permanent registration of voters.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section 4.

(a) Elections shall be free and equal. No power, civil or military, shall ever interfere with the right to vote. All elections shall be by voting devices which insure the secrecy of individual votes, or by secret ballots guaranteeing that the vote of the individual cannot be known, except by court order in an election contest.

Governor except approval of laws and resolutions, appointments of office, and administrative orders; and perform such other duties consistent with the office as may be provided by law.

DUTIES OF AUDITOR-TREASURER

Section 9. The Auditor-Treasurer shall be custodian of State funds and have such duties consistent therewith as may be provided by law.

QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Section 10. The Attorney General shall be the chief legal officer and counsel for the State and perform such other duties as may be provided by law. He shall be and remain a licensed attorney admitted to practice in all State courts and shall not engage in the private practice of law.

COMPENSATION

Section 11. The elective officers of the Executive Department shall receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law. Such compensation shall not be changed during their current terms.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

Section 12.

Principal Departments

(a) All executive and administrative departments, offices, agencies, boards, commissions, and instrumentalities, shall be allocated by law among not more than Twenty principal departments so as to group them as far as practicable according to major purposes.

Game and Fish Commission and Highway Commission

(b) The Game and Fish Commission and the Highway Commission shall not be affected by this Section.

Professional Licensing Boards

(c) The professional licensing and disciplining boards established by law may, but need not, be allocated within such principal departments.

Heads of Departments

(d) The Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State, Auditor-Treasurer, and Attorney General may, but need not, be named as heads of principal departments.

Reorganization

(e) The General Assembly shall by law prescribe the functions, powers and duties of the principal departments, and may from time to time reallocate offices, agencies, and instrumentalities among them, and may increase, modify, diminish, or change their functions, powers, and duties, and may assign new functions, powers, and duties to them; provided that those functions, powers, and duties prescribed for an office, agency, or instrumentality by this Constitution shall continue to be assigned to such office, agency, or instrumentality. The Governor may by executive order change the allocation of offices, agencies, and instrumentalities among the principal departments, and the allocation of functions, powers, and duties among such offices, agencies, and instrumentalities, as he considers necessary for efficient administration. If an order changes existing law, it shall be submitted to the General Assembly during the first thirty days of a regular session and become effective with the force of law upon the adjournment sine die of the session unless specifically modified or disapproved by a resolution adopted by each house prior to adjournment. Such executive orders shall not affect licensing procedures unless approved by the General Assembly.

Department Heads

(f) One person shall head each principal department unless otherwise provided in this Constitution or by law. Unless elected or appointed as provided in this Constitution, he shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

Boards

(g) When a board or commission heads a principal department, the members, unless elected or appointed as provided in this Constitution, shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the

PRE-SCHOOL AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

Section 5. The State shall maintain a system of free schools for all persons in the State between the ages of six and twenty-one. The General Assembly or public school districts may spend public funds for the education of persons under six years of age and over twenty-one years of age as provided by law.

EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED

Section 6. The General Assembly shall provide for the education of exceptional children and youth, under the age of twenty-one, through public schools or other institutions.

TREATMENT OF MENTALLY ILL

Section 7. The General Assembly shall provide for the support of public institutions for treatment of the mentally ill and uneducable handicapped.

SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES

Section 8.

(a) Each school district is authorized to levy by a vote of its qualified voters an annual property tax for the maintenance and operation of the schools, the construction and equipment of school buildings, and the retirement of existing indebtedness.

(b) The amount of such tax shall be determined in the following manner: the Board of Directors of each school district shall prepare, approve, and make public not less than sixty days in advance of the annual school election a proposed budget for the foregoing purposes, together with a sufficient rate of tax, including the rate under any continuing levy for the retirement of indebtedness. If a majority of the qualified voters in said school district voting on the question approve the rate of tax so proposed, then such tax shall be collected; if they do not, the tax shall be collected at the rate approved in the last preceding annual school election.

(c) No such tax shall be appropriated for any purpose or any district, other than that for which it is levied.

(d) School districts may hold special elections for the purpose of voting on a proposed property tax increase whenever an emergency exists as a result of destruction of or damage to school property.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND

Section 2. No property or money belonging to the public school fund, or to the State for the benefit of schools or other educational institutions, shall ever be used for other than educational purposes; but nothing in this Section shall prohibit school boards from permitting use of school grounds, buildings, and equipment for other public purposes.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Section 3.

(a) The General Assembly shall provide for the orderly development, coordination, financing, and expansion of higher education.

(b) The board of any institution of higher education shall not be abolished, nor shall the terms of office or number of members be altered, unless the institution is abolished or consolidated with some other State institution. The powers of such board shall not be transferred except by law.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Section 4.

(a) The General Assembly may provide for the establishment of districts for the purpose of providing community college instruction and technical training. The General Assembly shall prescribe the method of financing such community colleges and technical institutes, and may authorize the levy of a tax upon the taxable property in such districts for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, expansion, operation, and maintenance of facilities. No such community college or technical institute shall become a four-year institution except by constitutional amendment or initiated act.

(b) No such district shall be created, and no such tax shall be levied, except upon approval by a majority of the voters of such district voting thereon; provided that any millage so approved shall be a continuing levy until increased, reduced, or repealed in the manner provided by law.

Senate. The terms of office and procedure for removal of such members shall be as prescribed in this Constitution or by law. Appointment of any executive officer by such board or commission shall be subject to approval by the Governor.

Terms

(h) Terms of office of members of boards or commissions created or enlarged after the effective date of this Constitution shall not exceed six years except as provided in this Constitution. Terms of existing boards and commissions longer than six years shall not be extended except as provided in this Constitution.

Temporary Commissions

(i) Temporary commissions or agencies may be established for special purposes for not more than two years duration and need not be allocated among the principal departments.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Section 13.

(a) The Highway Commission shall have all powers and duties imposed by law for the administration of the State Highway Department, together with all powers necessary or proper to enable the Commission or any of its officers or employees to carry out the regulations and laws relating to the State Highway Department.

(b) The Commission shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. If the Senate rejects an appointment and the Governor fails to submit the name of another appointee within five days after receipt of written notice from the Secretary of the Senate, the Senate may make the appointment. The commissioners shall be qualified voters of this State and shall serve ten-year staggered terms.

(c) After each reapportionment, the General Assembly shall designate five districts, each containing six or seven contiguous Senate districts. One commissioner shall be appointed from each such district. No commissioner shall be disqualified from serving his full term as a result of any such redistricting.

(d) Vacancies on the Commission due to resignation, death, or removal shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term within thirty days after the vacancy occurs. If the Governor fails to do so, the remaining commissioners shall make the appointment.

(e) The Commission shall appoint a Director of Highways who shall have such duties as may be prescribed by the Commission or by law.

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

Section 14.

Establishment

(a) The management of wildlife resources of the State and the administration of the laws pertaining thereto shall be vested in the Game and Fish Commission.

Commissioners

(b) (i) There shall be seven voting commissioners, appointed by the Governor, who shall serve seven-year staggered terms and annually elect a chairman to serve one year. The head of the Department of Zoology at the University of Arkansas shall be a non-voting commissioner. Each commissioner shall take the oath of office provided in this Constitution and serve without compensation other than actual expenses while away from home engaged entirely in the work of the Commission.

(ii) After each reapportionment, the General Assembly shall designate seven districts, each containing four or five contiguous Senate districts, and one commissioner shall be appointed from each district. No commissioner shall be disqualified from serving a full term because of such redistricting. No commissioner may succeed himself in office or serve more than ten years.

Vacancies

(c) Within thirty days after a vacancy occurs, the Governor shall appoint a successor to serve the unexpired term. If he fails to do so, the remaining commissioners shall make the appointment.

faith and credit of the issuer, shall not be sold except at public sale after not less than twenty days public notice.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Section 13. For the purpose of authorizing bonded indebtedness, and a tax to repay such indebtedness, under the provisions of Sections 10, 11, and 14(c), and levying special ad valorem taxes under Section 5(c), the word "County", as used in this Article, shall also mean a judicial district within a county having two judicial districts.

EXCEPTIONS

Section 14.

(a) Unless otherwise provided by law, this Article does not apply to indebtedness to be paid from a special assessment on the benefited property. Section 10 does not apply to bonds payable solely from the revenues of a public enterprise or income from any specified sources, nor to bonds payable from tax sources other than ad valorem property taxes.

(b) Nothing in this Article shall require an election for the refunding of any bond.

(c) Counties or municipalities may by vote of a majority of the voters affected voting on the matter, at a general or special election at which the question is submitted, adopt a tax, or authorize an existing tax, other than ad valorem, the proceeds of which are to be pledged to retire a bonded indebtedness incurred for the purpose of making a public improvement. Sections 10(a) and 10(c) of this Article shall apply to such levies except that the method and rate of tax shall be stated on the ballot rather than the millage rate.

ARTICLE 8

EDUCATION

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Section 1. The General Assembly shall provide for a system of free public schools and such other educational institutions as may be desirable, and all such schools and institutions shall be free from sectarian control.

of the amount required to retire the debt according to its terms may be pledged as security for the issuance of additional bonds if authorized by the voters under the provisions of paragraph (a) above. Such additional bonds shall mature within the time provided for the retirement of the bonds for which the original tax levy was imposed. Upon retirement of bonded indebtedness, any surplus tax collections which may have accumulated shall be transferred to the general operational funds of the county or municipality.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS

Section 11.

(a) In addition to the authority for bonded indebtedness set forth in Section 10, any municipality or any county, may issue, by and with the consent of a majority of the voters of said municipality or county voting on the question at an election held for the purpose, bonds in sums approved by such majority at such election for the purpose of securing and developing industry within or near the municipality holding the election, or within the county holding the election. The General Assembly shall prescribe the procedures for the conduct of such elections, and the sale and issuance of such bonds.

(b) To provide for payment of principal and interest of such bonds, as they mature, the municipality or county may levy a special ad valorem tax, payable annually, not to exceed five mills. The municipality or county may, from time to time, suspend the collection of such annual levy when not required for the payment of its bonds. In no event shall the real and personal taxable property in any city or town be subject to a special tax in excess of five mills for bonds issued hereunder.

(c) Only qualified voters of the municipality or county shall vote at the election. When an election is held by the county, if any municipality within such county has previously voted a levy of five mills under the provisions of this section and such levy shall not have expired at the time of the election held by the county, then the voters of such municipality shall not be eligible to vote in the county election.

SALE OF BONDS

Section 12. Bonds of the State, its agencies and instrumentalities, and of counties, municipalities, and school districts, payable from tax funds or pledging the full

Powers

- (d) (i) The Commission shall have exclusive authority to issue licenses and permits and to regulate the manner of taking wildlife; provided that regulations establishing presumptions of law, penalties of imprisonment, confiscation of property, and fees for permits may be changed by the General Assembly. Resident hunting and fishing fees shall be prescribed by law.
- (ii) The Commission shall have the power to acquire property, and it may exercise the right of eminent domain in the same manner as the Highway Commission.
- (iii) The Commission may divide the State into zones and regulate the number of persons, and the manner of, taking wildlife within such zones. No regulation shall apply to less than a complete zone except temporarily in case of extreme emergency.

Enforcement of Laws and Regulations

- (e) All employees of the Commission may make arrests for violations of game and fish laws and regulations. The Commission shall pay all court costs in unsuccessful prosecutions for alleged violations of game and fish laws and regulations in all courts, and the General Assembly shall enact legislation to enforce this provision.

Director, Personnel, Salaries and Expenditures

- (f) The Commission shall elect a Director and may employ other persons. All proposed expenditures, including salaries, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval in an appropriation act covering specific items.

Management of Funds

- (g) (i) Money received by the Commission shall be expended only for management of wildlife of the State. Such money shall be deposited in the Game Protection Fund with the State Treasurer. The General Assembly shall appropriate such money for the use of the Commission,

but may provide for deduction from the Fund of a reasonable charge to defray the cost to the constitutional and fiscal agencies of administering such funds. Such charge shall not be at a greater rate than that charged for the administration of similar funds of other constitutional and fiscal agencies.

(ii) The Commission may spend money to match federal grants for the propagation, conservation, and restoration of game and fish.

(iii) Audits of the Commission shall be conducted at least once each year as provided by law.

Exception

(h) This Section shall not apply to the feeding, breeding, raising, improving, selling, or otherwise handling of fish, fowl, or other animals which did not originate as wildlife, when said operations are confined to private property, unless such operations endanger the wildlife of this State.

REMOVAL FROM BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Section 15.

(a) A member of a board of an institution of higher education, the Highway Commission, or the Game and Fish Commission may, after a hearing, be removed for malfeasance, other wrongful acts, or permanent incapacity.

(b) The hearing shall be initiated by the filing of formal charges by the Governor substantially stating the nature of the malfeasance, other wrongful acts, or permanent disability for which removal is sought. The member whose removal is sought shall have all rights of a defendant in a civil proceeding. The hearing shall be conducted in a division of the District Court for Pulaski County to which equity matters are assigned.

(c) The District Court shall determine whether the member shall be removed. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with rules of equity, and the decision shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court as in equity matters.

State voting on the question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose.

STATE NOT TO ASSUME LIABILITIES

Section 8. Except as herein provided, the State shall never assume or pay the debt of any county, municipality, or other corporation unless such debt shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to provide for the public welfare and defense.

MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Section 9. The wrongful use of public property or monies shall be punishable by disqualification to hold public office for a period of five years and as otherwise provided by law.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Section 10.

(a) The governing body of a county or municipality may issue bonds for capital improvements of a public nature as defined by the General Assembly in such amounts as may be approved by a majority of those voting on the question at an election held for that purpose. If more than one improvement is proposed, each shall be stated separately on the ballot. The maximum rate in mills of any special tax to pay bonded indebtedness shall be stated on the ballot. The election shall be held no earlier than thirty days after it is called by the governing body. The General Assembly shall prescribe a uniform method of calling and holding the election, and the terms upon which the bonds may be issued.

(b) A sum equal to ten percent for a county, and twenty percent for a municipality, of the total assessed value for tax purposes of real and personal property in the county or municipality, as determined by the last tax assessment, shall be the limit of the principal amount of bonded indebtedness of such county or municipality which may be outstanding and unpaid at any time; except for such bonds as may be issued under Section 11.

(c) A special tax for payment of indebtedness shall constitute a special fund pledged as security therefor, and shall never be expended for any other purpose, nor collected for any greater length of time than is necessary to retire the indebtedness, except that surplus tax receipts in excess

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ARTICLE 5

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

JUDICIAL POWER

Section 1. The judicial power is vested in the Judicial Department, consisting of the Supreme Court and other courts hereby established, which shall operate in trial, appellate, and such other divisions as may be created pursuant to this Constitution.

SUPREME COURT

Section 2.

(a) The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, each of whom shall be elected by a majority vote on a nonpartisan basis at a general election for a term of eight years.

(b) Judges of the Supreme Court shall be at least thirty years of age, of good moral character, a citizen of the United States, a resident of this State for two years, and admitted to the bar of this State for at least eight years.

(c) The concurrence of at least four judges shall be required for a decision in each case except that the Supreme Court, under rules promulgated by it, may sit in divisions of not less than three judges in cases not involving construction of this Constitution or capital punishment. If a judge of a division dissents, the matter shall be referred to the Court en banc.

(d) If a Supreme Court judge is disqualified or temporarily unable to serve, the judge or the Court may certify that fact to the Governor, who shall commission a special judge selected from among five names certified to the Governor by the Nominating Commission and possessing the qualifications of a Supreme Court judge.

SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION

Section 3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction co-extensive with the State, subject to such rules and limitations as it may provide, and such original jurisdiction as provided in this Constitution.

but may provide for deduction from the Fund of a reasonable charge to defray the cost to the constitutional and fiscal agencies of administering such funds. Such charge shall not be at a greater rate than that charged for the administration of similar funds of other constitutional and fiscal agencies.

(ii) The Commission may spend money to match federal grants for the propagation, conservation, and restoration of game and fish.

(iii) Audits of the Commission shall be conducted at least once each year as provided by law.

Exception

(h) This Section shall not apply to the feeding, breeding, raising, improving, selling, or otherwise handling of fish, fowl, or other animals which did not originate as wildlife, when said operations are confined to private property, unless such operations endanger the wildlife of this State.

REMOVAL FROM BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Section 15.

(a) A member of a board of an institution of higher education, the Highway Commission, or the Game and Fish Commission may, after a hearing, be removed for malfeasance, other wrongful acts, or permanent incapacity.

(b) The hearing shall be initiated by the filing of formal charges by the Governor substantially stating the nature of the malfeasance, other wrongful acts, or permanent disability for which removal is sought. The member whose removal is sought shall have all rights of a defendant in a civil proceeding. The hearing shall be conducted in a division of the District Court for Pulaski County to which equity matters are assigned.

(c) The District Court shall determine whether the member shall be removed. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with rules of equity, and the decision shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court as in equity matters.

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STATE NOT TO ASSUME LIABILITIES

Section 8. Except as herein provided, the State shall never assume or pay the debt of any county, municipality, or other corporation unless such debt shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to provide for the public welfare and defense.

MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Section 9. The wrongful use of public property or monies shall be punishable by disqualification to hold public office for a period of five years and as otherwise provided by law.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Section 10.

(a) The governing body of a county or municipality may issue bonds for capital improvements of a public nature as defined by the General Assembly in such amounts as may be approved by a majority of those voting on the question at an election held for that purpose. If more than one improvement is proposed, each shall be stated separately on the ballot. The maximum rate in mills of any special tax to pay bonded indebtedness shall be stated on the ballot. The election shall be held no earlier than thirty days after it is called by the governing body. The General Assembly shall prescribe a uniform method of calling and holding the election, and the terms upon which the bonds may be issued.

(b) A sum equal to ten percent for a county, and twenty percent for a municipality, of the total assessed value for tax purposes of real and personal property in the county or municipality, as determined by the last tax assessment, shall be the limit of the principal amount of bonded indebtedness of such county or municipality which may be outstanding and unpaid at any time; except for such bonds as may be issued under Section 11.

(c) A special tax for payment of indebtedness shall constitute a special fund pledged as security therefor, and shall never be expended for any other purpose, nor collected for any greater length of time than is necessary to retire the indebtedness, except that surplus tax receipts in excess

ARTICLE 5

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

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(c) The concurrence of at least four judges shall be required for a decision in each case except that the Supreme Court, under rules promulgated by it, may sit in divisions of not less than three judges in cases not involving construction of this Constitution or capital punishment. If a judge of a division dissents, the matter shall be referred to the Court en banc.

(d) If a Supreme Court judge is disqualified or temporarily unable to serve, the judge or the Court may certify that fact to the Governor, who shall commission a special judge selected from among five names certified to the Governor by the Nominating Commission and possessing the qualifications of a Supreme Court judge.

SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION

Section 3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction co-extensive with the State, subject to such rules and limitations as it may provide, and such original jurisdiction as provided in this Constitution.

SUPREME COURT POWERS

Section 4. The Supreme Court shall have the power:

- (a) to prescribe rules of pleading and procedure, including rules for appeals from lower courts and divisions to other courts and divisions; provided that the General Assembly may by law modify or replace such rules;
- (b) to issue and determine any and all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction, and may delegate to its several judges the power to issue such writs;
- (c) to exercise general administrative authority and superintending control over all other courts and divisions, and to make temporary assignments of judges to courts or divisions other than that for which they were selected, such functions to be administered by the Chief Justice in accordance with rules prescribed by the Court;
- (d) to change the boundaries of judicial districts and to create subject-matter divisions within districts as necessary for the proper and uniform administration of justice; and
- (e) to make rules regulating the practice of law and the professional conduct of attorneys at law.

COURT OF APPEALS

Section 5. A Court of Appeals is established, which shall remain inoperative until activated by rule of the Supreme Court and funds therefor are appropriated by the General Assembly. The Court of Appeals shall consist of such divisions and have such appellate jurisdiction as the Supreme Court shall by rule determine. Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by majority vote on a nonpartisan basis at general elections for terms of six years.

DISTRICT COURTS

Section 6.

(a) District Courts are established as trial divisions of the Judicial Department. They shall have original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters not otherwise provided in this Constitution, and such powers of review of administrative action as may be provided by law.

(b) Alteration of a judicial district shall not affect

(b) The following properties shall be exempt from the ad valorem tax: Public property used exclusively for public purposes; churches used as such; all charitable and non-profit cemeteries; school buildings, equipment, libraries and grounds used exclusively for school purposes; and buildings and grounds, and materials used exclusively for public charity. All laws and exempting property from taxation other than as provided in this Constitution shall be void.

LEVY AND APPROPRIATION OF TAXES

Section 4. No tax shall be levied except by law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the purpose thereof. No money arising from a tax levied for one purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL AD VALOREM TAXES

Section 5.

(a) The governing body of a county may levy an ad valorem tax on the taxable property within the county for its general operations, not to exceed ten mills on the assessed value thereof. No such tax shall be levied in excess of five mills unless the excess be approved by a majority of the voters in the county voting on the question at a general election.

(b) No ad valorem tax for general operations shall be levied by the governing body of a municipality on the taxable property within the municipality in excess of five mills on the assessed value thereof unless the excess be approved by a majority of the voters in the municipality voting on the question at a general election.

(c) Upon approval by a majority of those voting on the question at a general election, the governing body of a county may levy special ad valorem taxes for:

(i) constructing and maintaining county roads, not to exceed five mills;

(ii) maintaining, operating, and supporting public hospitals or public nursing homes owned by such county or any municipality therein, whether such hospitals or nursing homes be operated by the county, the municipality, or by a non-profit corporation or association as the agent or lessee of such county or municipality; not to exceed two mills;

(iii) maintaining public libraries, not to exceed two mills.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Section 17. The General Assembly may provide for the creation of special districts for construction, maintenance, and operation of public improvements with such boundaries, taxing powers other than the power to levy ad valorem property taxes, and such other powers as may be provided by law. The creation of any such district shall be subject to approval by a majority of the voters in the district voting on the question.

ARTICLE 7

FINANCE AND TAXATION

TAXING POWER

Section 1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away. The taxing power of the State may by law be delegated or extended to the State's political subdivisions, subject to the limitations of this Constitution, and State revenues may be apportioned among the subdivisions.

TAXATION OF INCOME

Section 2. Laws taxing income may adopt by reference all or any part of the laws of the United States as they then exist or may prospectively be enacted, with such modifications as may be prescribed by the law of this State.

UNIFORMITY OF TAXATION

Section 3.

(a) No ad valorem tax shall be levied by the State. All real and tangible personal property subject to taxation shall be assessed equally and uniformly throughout the State, shall be taxed according to its value, and no one species shall be taxed higher than another species. The General Assembly shall prescribe the manner and procedure for determining the value of real and tangible personal property for taxation purposes. The General Assembly may classify intangible personal property for assessment at lower percentages of value and exempt one or more classes, or may provide for the taxation of intangible personal property on a basis other than ad valorem.

the tenure of any judge during his term of office. At the next election a judge shall be elected from the district as changed. No change shall be made in judicial districts so as to require an incumbent judge to run for re-election in a district which does not include the county of his residence.

(c) District Court judges shall be elected for terms of six years on a nonpartisan basis at general elections by a majority of those voting in the district to be served.

(d) The number of District Court and County Trial Court judges may be increased or decreased by the General Assembly upon certification of need by the Supreme Court.

COUNTY TRIAL COURTS

Section 7.

(a) County Trial Courts are established as divisions of the Judicial Department with limited jurisdiction as to amount and subject matter, subject to a right of appeal to District Courts for a trial de novo. The jurisdiction of County Trial Courts shall be established by the Supreme Court.

(b) There shall be at least one County Trial Court having county-wide jurisdiction in every county, and the judge thereof shall sit in the various municipalities in the county as he deems necessary. A County Trial Court judge may serve in two or more counties by agreement of the governing body of each county.

(c) County Trial Court judges shall be elected for terms of four years on a nonpartisan basis at general elections by a majority of those voting in the county to be served.

(d) In any county for which no County Trial Court judge is elected, the District Court judge, or a commissioner appointed by the District Court judge, shall preside over such Court.

MAGISTRATES

Section 8.

(a) Magistrates may be appointed by the District Court and shall serve at its pleasure.

(b) The jurisdiction of magistrates shall be limited to preliminary criminal processes and proceedings.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES

Section 9. All judges other than Supreme Court judges shall be at least twenty-five years of age, of good moral character, citizens of the United States, and residents of this State for two years. District Court judges shall have been admitted to the bar of this State for five years, and County Trial Court judges shall have been admitted to the bar of this State for such period as may be provided by law. A District Court judge shall be a resident of the district in which he serves.

NOMINATING COMMISSION AND VACANCIES

Section 10.

(a) The Supreme Court shall appoint a Nominating Commission consisting of eight licensed attorneys, two from each congressional district as now established, who shall serve four-year staggered terms. No member of this Commission shall be eligible for appointment to a judicial office for two years after the expiration of his term.

(b) Vacancies in the offices of all elective judges shall be filled by appointment by the Governor from three qualified candidates whose names are proposed by the Nominating Commission, and who are residents of the judicial district or area in which the vacancy occurs. An appointed judge shall serve until January 1 following the next general election occurring more than four months after the vacancy arises. The office shall be filled at such election.

(c) A judge appointed to fill a vacancy shall be eligible to succeed himself.

JUDICIAL ETHICS COMMISSION

Section 11. A Judicial Ethics Commission is established with authority to investigate the conduct and mental or physical disability of members of the Judicial Department and shall have all powers necessary and proper to perform its duties.

DISQUALIFICATION OF JUDGES

Section 12. No judge shall participate in any case in the outcome of which he is interested, or in which any party is related to him by consanguinity or affinity within the degree prescribed by law, or in which he was of counsel or presided in any other court.

POWERS OF MUNICIPALITIES

Section 12. A municipality may exercise any legislative power pertaining to its local municipal affairs, including but not limited to the power to tax, and may perform any function not denied to all municipalities generally by this Constitution or by a vote of two-thirds of the total membership of each house of the General Assembly, without regard to classification by population, area, or otherwise. No municipality may declare any act a felony or authorize any conduct not germane to municipal government.

OFFICERS OF MUNICIPALITIES

Section 13. The members of the governing body of each municipality shall be elected, and all other municipal officials shall be selected, as prescribed by law.

LIMITATION OF MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES

Section 14. The governing body of a municipality shall not make any payment or authorize any contract, warrant, or other evidence of indebtedness in excess of the revenues of such municipality for the current fiscal year, except as authorized in this Constitution. The General Assembly may authorize short-term indebtedness beyond the current fiscal year by the governing body when the governing body deems the same to be in the best interest of the municipality. The General Assembly shall provide a penalty for violation of this Section.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Section 15. The State or any of its political subdivisions, including districts of counties, may for any public purpose contract, cooperate, or join with each other, or with other states or their political subdivisions, or with the United States. The General Assembly may prescribe uniform procedures for the exercise of these powers.

ASSESSMENTS FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Section 16. The General Assembly may authorize and regulate assessments on real property for local improvements, based upon the consent of a majority in value of the persons owning property in the locality to be affected. Such assessments shall be ad valorem and uniform.

POWERS OF COUNTY COUNCIL

Section 6. In addition to other powers conferred by law, the County Council shall have the power to override the veto of the County Administrator by majority vote; levy taxes; authorize licenses and charges; appropriate county funds; adopt county planning and zoning ordinances; fix the number and compensation of deputies and county employees; propose bond issues to the voters; approve appointments to county boards and commissions; fill vacancies in elective county offices; and adopt local rules and ordinances necessary for the government of the county. All such powers shall be exercised as provided by law.

COMPENSATION OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Section 7. The compensation of each county officer shall be fixed by the County Council, within a minimum and maximum to be determined by law by county classification, and may not be changed during his term. Per diem compensation of members of the County Council shall be fixed by law according to county classification. Fees shall not be the basis of compensation for any county office.

BONDING OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Section 8. County officers shall be bonded as provided by law.

LIMITATIONS OF COUNTY EXPENDITURES

Section 9. The governing body of a county shall not make any payment or authorize any contract, warrant, or other evidence of indebtedness in excess of the revenues of such county for the current fiscal year, except as authorized in this Constitution. The General Assembly may establish procedures permitting counties to borrow money from the State or its agencies and to secure the repayment thereof by a pledge of their revenues for succeeding fiscal years.

INCORPORATION OF MUNICIPALITIES

Section 10. The General Assembly shall provide for the incorporation, merger, and organization of municipalities and annexation of territory.

CONSOLIDATION OF MUNICIPALITIES

Section 11. Any municipality may consolidate with any other municipalities, counties, districts of such counties, or other political subdivisions of this State, upon approval of a majority of those voting on the question in each affected area. The General Assembly may prescribe uniform procedures for the exercise of these powers.

CHARGES TO JURIES

Section 13. Judges shall not charge juries with regard to matters of fact, but shall declare the law, and shall reduce their instructions to writing at the request of either party.

PRACTICE OF LAW BY JUDGES

Section 14.

(a) Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and District Courts shall not engage in the practice of law.

(b) The Supreme Court may by classification prohibit County Trial Court judges from engaging in the practice of law.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF JUDGES

Section 15. No judge shall directly or indirectly participate in any political campaign other than his own, hold office in any political organization, nor make any contribution to any such organization or campaign. If any judge shall become a candidate for any nonjudicial office, his judicial office shall immediately become vacant.

SALARIES AND FEES

Section 16.

(a) Salaries of judges shall be fixed by law, but no judge's salary shall be decreased during his current term. No increase shall be effective until January 1 following the date the increase became law.

(b) No officer or employee of any court shall receive a salary or other remuneration from fees or costs based upon the outcome of any criminal matter.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

Section 17.

(a) A prosecuting attorney shall be elected for a term of four years in each judicial district. He shall be a citizen of the United States, admitted to the bar of this State, and a resident of the district. His duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law, and he shall not engage in the private practice of law during his term of office.

(b) Alteration of a judicial district shall not affect the tenure of a prosecuting attorney, but he shall serve the district as changed until the end of the term, at which time the office shall be filled by election in the district as changed.

ARTICLE 6

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

CREATION AND ALTERATION OF COUNTIES

Section 1.

(a) The General Assembly shall provide for the creation, abolition, consolidation, merger, and change of boundaries of counties; provided that none of these changes shall be made without the consent of a majority of those voting on the question within each county affected by the change.

(b) In counties which have two county seats or districts at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, the consent of a majority of those voting on the question within each district shall be required to merge, consolidate, or change districts or county seats; provided that where the boundaries of any district are the same as the boundaries of a municipality, the municipality may, in the manner provided by law, annex territory in the county, and the district boundaries shall automatically be changed to conform.

(c) The counties and county seats as they exist at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall remain in existence until changed by law.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES

Section 2. The General Assembly may classify counties into no more than five classes.

POWERS OF COUNTIES

Section 3. A county may exercise the power to levy taxes, except ad valorem taxes, not denied by law to all counties generally. Such taxes may be levied by the initiative process, or by the County Council with the consent of a majority of those voting on the question in a general election.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Section 4.

Elective Officers

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, there shall be elected for four-year terms in each county a County Administrator, a Sheriff, a Treasurer, a Tax Collector, a County Clerk, a Clerk of Courts, and an Assessor. Each officer shall be a qualified voter of the county.

County Council

(b) A County Council, with five, seven, or nine members, the number to be determined by county classification, shall be elected on a nonpartisan basis for two-year terms in each county. The County Council shall be apportioned by districts in the manner provided by law. The members shall be qualified voters of the county and shall during their terms be residents of the districts from which they are elected.

Changes in Offices

(c) The County Council, with the consent of a majority of those voting on the question at a general election, may create, consolidate, separate, revise, or abandon any county office or offices, except during the term thereof.

Forms of Government

(d) The voters of a county may adopt such forms of government as may be authorized by law.

POWERS OF COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

Section 5. The County Administrator shall preside over the County Council, without a vote but with the power of veto; authorize disbursement of appropriated county funds; operate the system of county roads; have charge of purchasing; administer rules and ordinances enacted by the County Council; have custody of county property; hire county employees except those persons employed by other elected officials of the county; appoint members of county boards and commissions; and have such other powers and duties as may be provided by law.